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From Mr. T. Fox 1077

ILLUSTRATED TIMES

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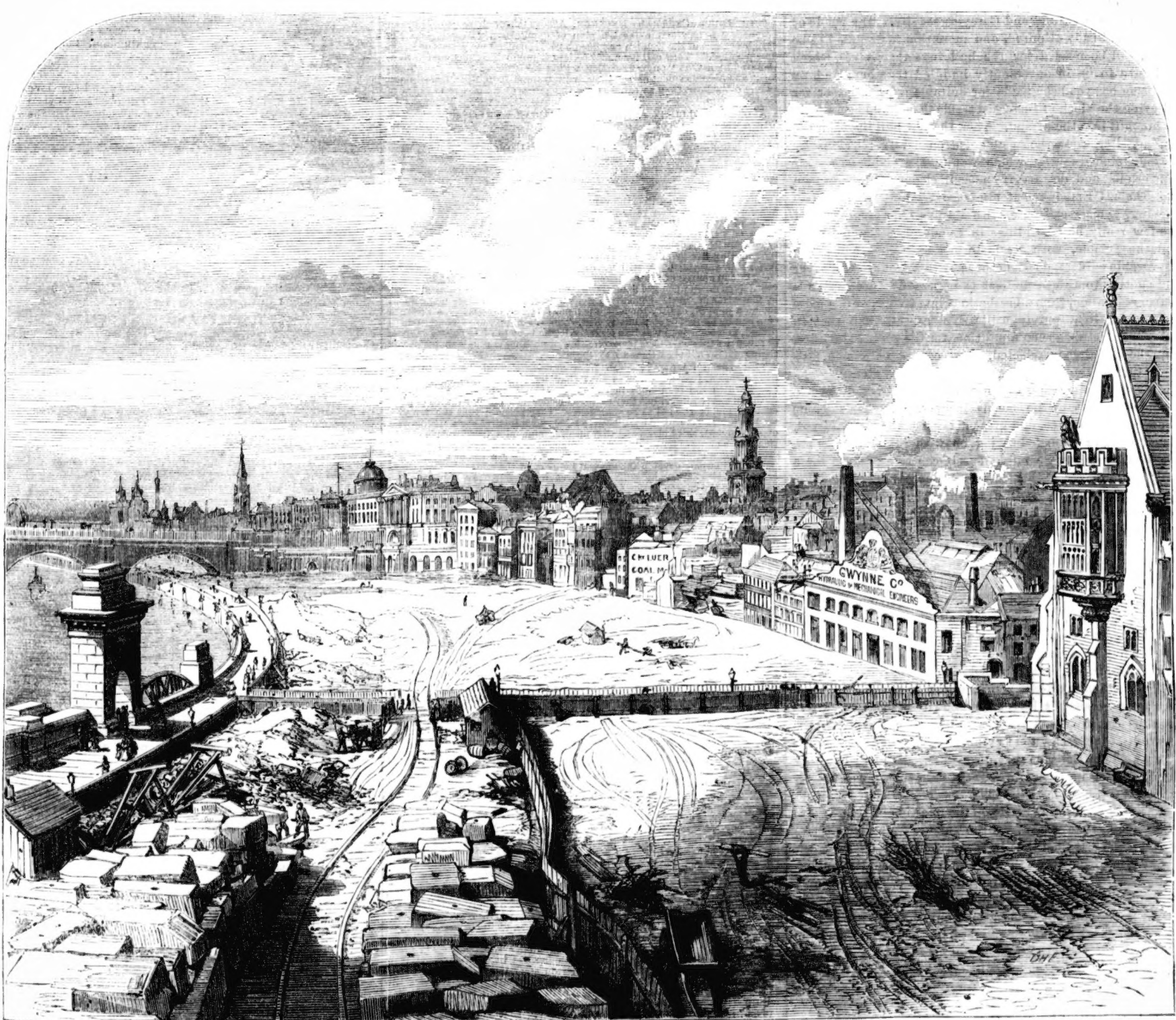
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SITE OF THE PROPOSED PALACE OF JUSTICE.

"LONDON is decidedly deficient in handsome public buildings, and Englishmen are not famous for the judicious use they make of even good sites and favourable opportunities. They are great as engineers, and can construct railways and build bridges—especially iron ones—better, perhaps, than any other people in the world; but they generally make a mess of their public architecture." These are dicta usually uttered by, or for, the "intelligent foreigner" when the public edifices of this country are under discussion; and we fear there is much truth in the insinuations conveyed. The British metropolis is *not* remarkable for attractive public buildings; and perhaps the least attractive aspect of London has hitherto been London as seen from the Thames. In the foreground, mud-banks; and, beyond these, mean, rickety, tumble-down looking wharves and warehouses: these are what were wont to greet the eye of a stranger as he sailed up the Thames on his first visit to the "richest city in the world;" and to a consider-

able extent they do so still. The great embankment has done something to mend this state of affairs; and, when the scheme is carried out in its entirety, one most repulsive aspect of "London from the Thames" will offend the eye no more. The mudbanks have to some extent disappeared, and will by-and-by do so wholly, so far as the "above bridge" region is concerned. But we have yet to make sure that the magnificent embankment shall be lined with edifices worthy of it and of the British metropolis. An opportunity of so far accomplishing this most desirable object just now presents itself which we think ought not to be lost. As most people know, the nation is about to erect buildings for the accommodation of the courts of law, which are to be concentrated on one spot, instead of being scattered about in various quarters, as at present—some in Westminster, some at Lincoln's Inn; some here, some there. It is further known that a site for the new Palace of Justice has for some time been in course of preparation on the north of the Strand, near Temple Bar, and

reaching back to Carey-street, close to Lincoln's Inn. This site was selected as the best of three proposed at the time the matter was first under consideration, now some nine or ten years ago. But great changes have taken place during that period. In 1858, when a Royal Commission was appointed to consider the question of a site for the proposed Law Courts, the Thames Embankment scheme was little more than a dream—it had assumed no definite shape; now it is to a large extent an accomplished fact. Then, the Thames itself was a fetid, offensive, almost pestilence-generating sewer; now, it is a comparatively pure and wholesome stream, both pleasant to the eye and, from its ventilating influences, grateful to the other senses. The embankment is a magnificent structure, unequalled as regards solidity, beauty, and spaciousness by any similar work; but, unfortunately, it is fringed along the greater part of its course by comparatively mean, and often positively unsightly, buildings; and the question has been mooted, and merits serious consideration, whether it might not be worth



THE PROPOSED SITE FOR THE NEW LAW COURTS ON THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.

while to utilise so admirable a site, and take advantage of so favourable an opportunity for partially, at least, wiping out the national reproach contained in the sentences with which we begin this paper, by erecting thereon the projected Palace of Justice.

Now, it would be folly to conceal the fact that this proposition, which has just been renewed in an able letter to the newspapers by Sir Charles Trevelyan, involves grave considerations and not unimportant difficulties. There are questions of situation, questions of time, and questions of expense, to be taken into account. In the first place, a site has already been selected, no doubt after mature consideration and for excellent reasons. But good reasons must perforce give place to better. The Strand and Carey-street site has in itself but one solid recommendation—its vicinity to the great head-quarters of the legal world, the Temple and Lincoln's Inn; whereas the Thames Embankment possesses that advantage and several more. The ground proposed to be selected would be bounded on the south by the Embankment; on the north by the Strand; on the west by Somerset House; on the east by the Temple. It is the most central in London; and yet, as Sir C. Trevelyan points out, for space, and light, and air, it could hardly be better if it were in the heart of the country. Immediately in front is a road 100 ft. wide, with a railway underneath, which will furnish constant and rapid conveyance to and from all parts of the town; and beyond the road is the river, with steam passenger-boats constantly plying to and fro. The communication with the City would be infinitely more convenient by the new street going direct to the Mansion House from the end of the Embankment than it would be by Cheapside, St. Paul's, Ludgate-hill, Fleet-street, and the Strand to the law courts on the Strand and Carey-street site. The connection with the Houses of Parliament and the public offices by the Thames Embankment would be equally direct. Let anyone look at our Engraving and say if a finer position for a great national edifice could be imagined. Here we have ample convenience for suitable frontages both to the river and to the Strand; there is abundance of space to provide becoming approaches, without interfering with the free circulation of traffic on the already too much crowded Strand, as well as for the erection of buildings of adequate dimensions and convenient arrangement for the transaction of the legal business of the country. None of these conditions are fulfilled by the Strand and Carey-street site. The whole of the space already acquired, and more that is proposed to be taken, will be needed for the buildings themselves, which will have to be inconveniently huddled together; and no provision has yet been made for suitable approaches or for relieving the block of increased traffic that would necessarily be brought into the Strand. Then the new buildings, on the present site, would be surrounded on nearly all sides by mean, wretched fabrics, which would at once obscure their dimensions and detract from their elegance; whereas on the Thames Embankment almost everything would be in keeping. Somerset House, with its fine river front—one of the few really fine buildings in London—at the one end; and the Temple, with its historic associations and easily improvable edifices, on the other; with a front to the river and another to the Strand—it is impossible to conceive a grander situation, from an æsthetic point of view, or one more convenient, in a purely utilitarian aspect, than that in question. Between such a position for the proposed edifice, and the one already selected, there cannot be a moment's hesitation on the score either of taste or convenience.

As regards time and expense, the difficulties of choice are greater, but by no means insuperable. Time is, no doubt, of importance, and great delay has already occurred. But if we have managed to jog on with things as they are for so many years, we might surely contrive to do so for a little while longer, if that should be necessary. The delay need not be great if the business be taken in hand with vigour; and in such a work, which ought to serve for many generations, a year or two is really of comparatively little moment. It is of more importance that the work should be well done when 'tis done than that it should be done quickly. In this matter we are not merely about to provide for our own wants, but for those also of generations upon generations to come; and the circumstance that we had saved a couple of years—which are but as a day in a nation's life—in building our Temple of Justice would be small consolation to our descendants, who, say a hundred years hence, might have the work to do over again because it had been done imperfectly. It was not thus that the great peoples of old—the Egyptians, the Assyrians, the Greeks, and the Romans—planned their public edifices. They built, as they deemed, for all time; and why should we, with a better prospect of permanence as a nation, exhibit less prevision than they?

What has been urged above on the question of time is also applicable to that of cost. If the Thames Embankment site should cost more than that in the Strand and Carey-street, would it not be well worth while to incur the additional expense? We decidedly think it would. Here, again, we must remember that we are not proposing to provide for the wants of the present generation only; and, as posterity would benefit as much, if not more, by the work in question than we of this age can hope to do, it is but reasonable that a portion of the expenditure incurred should be borne by posterity. We have example for this course in our other great recent improvements, such as the main-drainage works, the Holborn-valley improvement, and the Thames

Embankment itself, which have been executed with money borrowed on the security of rates and dues to be levied in the future as well as the present. And if the cost of what are really only local improvements may be defrayed on the principle of dividing the burden between men who are now living and those who shall come after, surely the same may be done in the case of a great national work like the building of the proposed law courts. But it is not at all certain that any very greatly-enhanced expenditure would actually be necessary. Assuming that the new buildings themselves would cost as much on one site as on another, the question is narrowed to the purchase money to be paid for each; and on this point Sir Charles Trevelyan says:—"Although nearly £800,000 has been paid for the Strand and Carey-street site, the Commissioners have reported that this is insufficient, and have recommended that application be made to Parliament for an additional grant of nearly £700,000 for the purchase of adjoining blocks of building, making, in round numbers, £1,500,000. The estimated cost of the Thames Embankment and Strand site may be taken at £1,500,000. The cost of the two sites is, therefore, practically the same, and the measure of the additional expense which would have to be incurred if the Thames Embankment site were adopted would be the loss upon the sale of the Carey-street site." And that, we take leave to think, need not deter us from the change of plan, for the ground already acquired is one of the most desirable and valuable spots in all London, and would assuredly bring such a price, if sold, as would recoup probably two thirds, but certainly one half, what it has cost. But, be this as it may, we repeat as to expense what we have said as to time. A million, or even two millions sterling, should not be allowed to stand in the way of our doing this great work well when we are about it. Sir Charles Trevelyan may be too sanguine in his anticipations as to the cost of the Thames Embankment and Strand site; probably he is; in fact, it has been calculated approximately by those who are competent to judge that the ultimate expense of the whole undertaking will be nearer £3,500,000 than the original estimate of £1,500,000; and that, too, as regards the faulty Strand and Carey-street site. Surely, it would be worth while to incur even an additional million in order to secure a perfectly unobjectionable—nay, a most admirable—site and a thoroughly sufficient and convenient edifice.

THE IRISH CENTRAL DEFENCE ASSOCIATION have resolved on organising a new and extensive plan of deputation, "to complete the enlightenment of the English and Scotch people on the momentous question now pending." They call for a new series of public meetings, and declare their opinion that "any suggestion taking for granted the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church in Ireland cannot be looked upon in any other light than as sanctioning the proceedings of the enemies of Protestantism."

ANOTHER COLLIERY ACCIDENT NEAR WIGAN.—The neighbourhood of Wigan was the scene of yet one more colliery disaster. Rainford Colliery is this time the theatre of the catastrophe. The "shaft pillars," or masses of coal left around the pit's bottom and sides for the sake of security, were discovered on Friday to be on fire, it is supposed in consequence of the too near proximity of the furnace. Eight men went down to extinguish the flames, and, while waiting for water, seven seated themselves close to the fire, the eighth leaving them to make some inquiry at a short distance. On his return he found that the ventilation had been suddenly reversed for a few seconds and then restored to its proper course; but in that brief space of time the flames had been blown with such fierceness upon his seven colleagues, that they were almost all fatally injured. They were removed without delay to the surface, but before six o'clock on the following morning five had died, and two others have since succumbed to the injuries they sustained. A still more singular fatality followed. Two men were left in charge of the arrangements by which a strong jet of steam was driven down upon the flames, the mouths of the shafts being stopped by platforms of wood. Something went wrong, and the place being dark, the men jumped, as they thought, upon one of these platforms, a distance of a couple of feet or so; but it had, from some unknown cause, disappeared, and their leap was into eternity. The bottom of the shaft is sixty or seventy yards below the place on fire, and nothing can be done to recover their remains till the flames are extinguished.

THE IRISH RAILWAYS.—The Irish Railway Commissioners, in their second report, just issued, state that they have carefully examined the effect which the reductions in railway fares in Belgium have had on the traffic in that country, but they do not consider the circumstances of that country and of Ireland to be analogous. They propose that the fares on the Irish railways should be reduced to 1'25d. per mile first class, 75d. second class, and 50d. third class, and they also recommend a considerable reduction in the charges for goods. These reductions, they are of opinion, would create such a large increase of traffic as would confer a great boon on the public and largely develop the general industry of the country. The Commissioners also express an opinion that a saving of £32,000 a year would be effected by the concentration of management under one administrative department; that a diminution of charge to the extent of £80,000 a year would be made by placing the whole of the debenture capital and other borrowed money under Government guarantee; and that, at the expiration of eleven years, the receipts from the increased traffic would be sufficient to defray all charges, including interest on borrowed money and on capital advanced to meet losses incurred, and leave a balance in favour of the exchequer. During a period of twelve years the Commissioners calculate that the public using the railways would pay for the increased traffic £12,000,000 less than they would have paid at existing rates; while the State would, in the twelfth year, secure a profit of £50,000, and in the thirteenth year of £90,000. These calculations are based on the assumption that the railways would be acquired on the terms stated in the Commissioners' first report.

THE TOWER SUBWAY.—The want of easy communication across the Thames half a mile below London Bridge has been felt very severely for many years. The neighbourhood on each side of the river midway between London Bridge and that part of the river under which the Thames Tunnel runs is densely populated, and the inhabitants have much increased of late years. The traffic between the two sides of the river has been entirely carried on by means of ferries, which, in spite of the many difficulties occasioned by the crowded state of the pool, and danger from numerous steamers continually passing, a large business has been done by the river watermen. A company was formed some time back to erect a bridge across the Thames at this situation, but it was found that the great height required for the spans to allow the passage of ships would make the cost of such a structure too expensive to be remunerative. It was finally agreed, therefore, by the gentlemen interested in the matter, amongst whom was Mr. Barlow, F.R.S., that a tunnel or subway under the river would prove probably most successful. At the present time this subway is being bored under the Thames, and the manner in which the work is performed is perfectly novel, and yet the cheapest of its kind that has ever been introduced. In the first instance, numerous borings were taken in the river along the bed under which the subway is to pass: these have indicated that the tunnel will pass through hardly any other material than London clay, and from these experiments they do not expect to meet with any water. The machine used acts precisely in the same manner as a cheese-knife when piercing into a cheese; and as it advances, the clay is thrown into its rear, where it is shovelled away. To the borer is attached a section of the tunnelling, and as this progresses across the river fresh ribs are bolted on till they reach to the other side. This tunnel, which is made of cast iron, will be made perfectly water-tight by a new cement, which is to be introduced between the flanges. The passengers, after passing through a turnstile, will take their seats in a spacious omnibus constructed of steel plates, and running on steel lines. This will be let down the shaft by a hydraulic machine and conveyed under the river up to the other side in three minutes and a half. The work must be finished within six months, and, from the progress the contractor has made within the last month, it may reasonably be expected that the subway will be thrown open to public traffic by the time mentioned.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

M. Magne's financial statement was published on Monday. The estimates of the ordinary Budget for 1870 are—revenue, 1733 millions of francs, against expenditure 1650 millions. The surplus of 83 millions, together with the surplus left from the preceding Budgets, will be applied to the extraordinary Budget. That Budget itself does not present any extraordinary or alarming features, owing to the greatly increased receipts from taxes. The Minister testifies to the gradual restoration of public confidence, to which, by-the-way, the *Moniteur de l'Armée* also testifies in its way—an odd one. "We are now strong enough to live in perfect harmony with all the Powers," it says, "because we are strong enough, if need be, to fight them."

SPAIN.

The Provisional Government has issued a manifesto addressed to the electors, in which they challenge approval of their conduct and claim to have fulfilled all the promises made at the commencement of the revolution. They reiterate their promise to maintain a strict neutrality during the elections to the Constituent Cortes, whose decision as to the form of Government they declare they will respect, but, at the same time, cannot withhold their opinion that the monarchical principle is more likely to ensure a happy future than any other form of government.

The *Pueblo* of Madrid publishes a manifesto which has been issued by the Republican party in view of the elections. The substance of the advice given to the electors is to reject all doubtful candidates and to sacrifice personal rivalry and ambition in order that the whole strength of the party may be turned to account. The electoral operations are to be closely watched, and all illegal influences strenuously opposed. On the other hand, the fullest use is to be made of the means of legitimate agitation supplied by the press, by public meetings, and political organisation. Union is to be the watchword of the party and constitute its strength, amid the "divisions which are undermining the monarchical party." The proclamation concludes by exhorting the citizens to exert themselves to the utmost in order to obtain the triumph of the Republican candidates, and says that if they are successful the last vestiges of the old régime will be swept away, and Spain be saved. At Seville a great meeting is said to have pronounced in favour of Espartero's candidature, whether either the Republican or the Monarchical form of government be chosen.

The *Epoca* says that the candidature of Prince Amadeus of Italy to the crown of Spain is favoured by one of the members of the Provisional Government, by General Cialdini, by the French Minister, by Senor Olozaga, and, lastly, by the Emperor Napoleon.

General Dulce has asked for a reinforcement of 4000 men. They will leave for Cuba in the course of the present month.

PORTUGAL.

The Duke of Saldanha, Portuguese Envoy in Rome, has been summoned to the capital to form a new Ministry.

A body of merchants have addressed a petition to the King praying his Majesty to recall the late Ministers to office and to dissolve the Chambers.

PRUSSIA.

In last Saturday's sitting of the Lower House of the Diet a motion of Herr Twisten, requiring that Lauenburg should contribute towards the payment of the Prussian public debt, was rejected. Count Bismarck especially opposed this proposition on the ground that no pressure was necessary to bring about the incorporation of Lauenburg with the Prussian kingdom. That consummation, he said, would follow of itself.

AUSTRIA.

The conflict in Austria between the clergy and the Government still continues, and the latter shows no disposition to yield any of the ground it has taken up. Two new laws complete the recent liberal legislation with regard to civil marriage, and are regarded as a step towards the complete separation of the Church from the State. The clergy meanwhile keeps up its hostility, and the Government replies by repressive measures. An ultramontane paper, the *Friend of the People*, has been seized for publishing a letter from the Pope condemning the new institutions of the empire. This rigorous act has produced, it is said, a profound sensation, and is without precedent in Hapsburg annals since the reign of the Emperor Joseph II.

RUSSIA.

It is said that the revenue Budget for 1869 amounts to 482,000,000 roubles. The excess of expenditure is 15,000,000, which will be covered by the surpluses of 1866 and 1867. It will not be necessary to have recourse to extraordinary resources.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

The Conference met, as announced, last Saturday afternoon, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Paris. The following Plenipotentiaries were present:—Lord Lyons for Great Britain; Prince Metternich for Austria; Count Solms for Prussia; Count Stackelberg for Russia; the Chevalier Nigra for Italy; Djemil Pacha for Turkey and M. Rangabé for Greece. The last-named Minister, not being allowed a vote, read a protest against the position in which he was placed. He contended that, as the dispute was between Turkey and Greece, the two Governments ought to be placed upon precisely the same footing, and that unless this were agreed he should, until he received further instructions, withdraw from the Conference. The Greek Government is said to have telegraphed to its Minister at Paris, instructing him not to attend the Conference unless he is admitted on the same footing as the Turkish representative. The Conference met again on Tuesday and Thursday, and, it is expected, will proceed with their deliberations notwithstanding the withdrawal of the Greek Minister. The Powers taking part in the Conference are said to have agreed that they are not bound to carry out the votes that may be passed there.

The Ottoman Government, in reply to a communication from the Marquis de Lavalette relative to the proceedings at the first sitting of the Conference, has informed the French Minister for Foreign Affairs that Turkey will do nothing to aggravate the *status quo*, adding, however, that it has no measures to suspend, the decree expelling Greeks from Turkish territory having been already virtually revoked. Regarding the closing of the Ottoman ports against Greek ships, the Government says that it will await the result of the Conference before adopting that course. General Ignatieff has asked the Porte to recall Hobart Pacha from Syria; but his demand has been rejected, on the ground that Hobart Pacha is only blockading the Enosis, and not the port of Syria.

Turkey continues to announce the complete overthrow of the Cretan insurrectionary Government, after a fight resulting in the death of four of its members. A bulletin from the central Cretan committee at Athens speaks of continued resistance on the part of the insurgents, and distinctly repeats the charge against the French Consul at Candia of spreading false intelligence in the island in the interest of the Turkish Government.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

The Budget for 1869 voted by the Chamber, and placing the revenue at 74,362,883fr., has been sanctioned by a decree of Prince Charles.

THE UNITED STATES.

A bill for repealing the Tenure of Office Law was passed by the House of Representatives on Monday. The vote was 119 for and 47 (all Republicans) against. The Democrats unanimously voted in the affirmative. In the House on Wednesday a bill was introduced by General Banks for establishing an American Protectorate over Hayti, and after a debate it was ordered to be laid on the table. The vote was 121 to 36.

The United States Attorney-General has given orders that all prosecutions for treason and rebellion shall be discontinued, in accordance with the amnesty of President Johnson.

CUBA.

The latest advices from Havannah received at New York state that General Dulce has offered a free pardon to all the insurgents in Cuba who shall surrender within forty days. The leader of the insurrection had proclaimed the liberation of the slaves.

THE PREVENTION OF SCARLET FEVER.

Dr. Budd, of Bristol, has contributed to the *British Medical Journal* a paper bearing the above title; and the statements contained in it are so highly important that they cannot be too widely diffused. At the present time, when scarlet fever is prevalent and very fatal in many parts of England, the rules and precautions laid down by Dr. Budd have an especial value, and should be thoroughly understood, not only by the medical profession but by the general public. More particularly should they be studied and put in practice by all persons who are at the head of schools or public institutions in which the disease is liable to occur, and from which it so often radiates. We therefore quote sufficient of Dr. Budd's paper to convey at once a clear idea of his practice and of the reasons on which it is founded. He says:—

"There is good reason to believe that not only the eruption on the skin, but everything that is shed by the body of the infected, is heavily laden with the germs or seeds by which (alone, no doubt) the disease is propagated. The discharges from the throat and nose are, I imagine, especially virulent. It is more than suspected, on grounds on which I need not here insist, that those from the towel are scarcely less so. As the kidney is known to be effected in a very special, and often in a very severe way, by the poison, this organ probably furnishes another outlet for it. All analogy tends to indicate, indeed, that in this case the renal epithelium, which is cast off so plentifully, performs the same eliminative function as that which is cast off in still greater profusion by the outer surface of the body. As the bulk of all these excreta soon finds its way to the cesspool or sewer, the large part which sewers and cesspools are known to play in the dissemination of the fever, and which, quite lately even, has been so strangely misinterpreted, is easily understood. I could enlarge much on this topic if I had time to do so. It must suffice for the present to say, once for all, that all that has been shown to hold of typhoid fever in regard to these relations—contamination of drinking-water included—may be applied, with little qualification, to scarlet fever also.

"Taking these things as our data, the one thing to aim at, therefore, in seeking to prevent the spread of this fever, is to annihilate the germs proceeding from these various sources on their very issue from the body, and before the patient leaves the sick-room. In accordance with this view, I have long been in the habit, in all cases which fall under my own care, of enforcing the following simple precautions:—

"1. The room is dismantled of all needless woollen or other draperies which might possibly serve to harbour the poison.

"2. A basin, charged with chloride or carbolate of lime, or some other convenient disinfectant, is kept constantly on the bed for the patient to spit into.

"3. A large vessel, containing water impregnated with chlorides or with Condy's fluid, always stands in the room, for the reception of all bed and body linen immediately on its removal from the person of the patient.

"Pocket-handkerchiefs are proscribed, and small pieces of rags are used instead for wiping the mouth and nose. Each piece, after being once used, is immediately burnt.

"4. As the hands of nurses of necessity become frequently soiled by the specific excreta, a good supply of towels and two basins, one containing water with Condy's fluid or chlorides, and another plain soap and water, are always at hand for the immediate removal of the taint.

"5. All glasses, cups, or other vessels used by or about the patient are scrupulously cleaned before being used by others.

"6. The discharges from the bowel and kidney are received, on their very issue from the body, into vessels charged with disinfectants.

"By these measures the greater part of the germs which are thrown off by internal surfaces are robbed of their power to propagate fever. Those which are thrown off by the skin require somewhat different management. If my information do not mislead me, it is in dealing with these that the practice of medical men generally is most defective. There are, no doubt, distinguished exceptions; but, for the most part, either nothing is done, or what is done is done imperfectly or too late. And yet to destroy from the first, as far as possible, the infectious power of what emanates from the skin is, for obvious reasons, the most important object of all in the way of prevention.

"In the first place, as the skin is at once the most extensive surface of the body, and is, *par excellence*, the seat of what, by a very just figure, is called the eruption, the crop of new poison which escapes by the skin probably far exceeds in amount that which escapes by the other surfaces. It is impossible to speak in exact figures here. We cannot count these things as we can count peas, or beans, or grains of wheat. But the case of smallpox furnishes us with a standard case which cannot far mislead us; and, as we know that in a case of confluent smallpox enough new poison is thrown off actually to inoculate with smallpox myriads of others, so there is every reason to believe that the skin crop in a severe case of scarlet fever is little, if at all, less prolific.

"In the next place, as the process of disquamation, by which this crop is finally cast off, is a very slow one—lasting, for the most part, over many weeks—the infection from this source is much more abiding than that from the internal sources. But what renders it still more so is the all-important fact that the poison which is liberated by the skin is liberated in the dried state. It is well known, and, indeed, the circumstance has been taken advantage of in the practice of inoculation by cowpox and other poisons, that animal poisons, when dried at a gentle heat retain their powers for quite indefinite periods of time. But to be dried at a gentle heat—a heat lower, in fact, than that which attended its own generation—is precisely the case of the scarlet-fever poison as cast off by the skin.

"Another danger is created by the minute and impalpable form in which the particles armed with the poison are set free. The skin peels off in part, no doubt, in flakes of palpable size, but in still greater part under the guise of dust, which floats in the air, impalpable, like motes in the sunbeam. Each of these little atoms is, potentially, the scarlet fever. While they adhere to the body they may be readily disarmed, but once aloft they are in a great degree beyond our power.

"It is to these various circumstances—to the countless profusion of the new seed, if I may so speak, which is generated and sown broadcast by every fresh case; to the length of time during which it hangs about the sick, capable every moment of being transferred with all its deadly power to thing or person; to the impalpable minuteness of the organic particles in which this seed is imbedded; and, lastly, to the long retention of their properties in virtue of being in the dried state—that we must look mainly for the true explanation of the well-known subtleties and tenacity of this particular infection. To the many striking illustrations of this subtlety and tenacity already on record I could, if there were need, add many of my own, quite as striking, and free from all ambiguity; but it is a waste of time and space to burden the page with what is already conceded and with what most men must be sufficiently familiar.

"These same circumstances are the source of the peculiar embarrassment and perplexity which, in scarlet fever, hang over the disposal of the convalescent, and the period, so much debated, at present, ostensibly undetermined, at which he may be safely restored to society.

"Many readers, I dare say, remember the pathetic appeal to the profession which appeared in the *Times* some ten or twelve months ago, from the pen of a distracted father, urgent to know within what time and by the use of what measures his son, who, being convalescent from scarlet fever, was pining in the dreary seclusion

of the sick-house of one of our great public schools, might be let out of captivity and restored to his family. Several letters in reply offered some more or less sensible suggestions; but all, if my memory do not mislead me, united in the humiliating confession that no definite time could be named at which persons who had gone through this infection could safely mix with others.

"According to my own experience, these difficulties and perplexities may be entirely averted by the employment of the simplest precautions. To be successful these precautions must be put in force early, and must be thoroughly carried out. The first thing to aim at is to prevent the minute particles, which are the carriers of the poison, from taking wing until they can be disinfected *in situ*. This, I find, can be perfectly effected by simply anointing the surface of the body, scalp included, twice a day with olive oil. The oil I use is, generally, slightly impregnated with camphor. As far as the main object is concerned, the addition is perhaps unimportant; but it is agreeable to the patient, and probably has some part in the relief, which almost always follows the inunction from the troublesome itching, which is a well-known incident of some stages of the disorder. Current views would, perhaps, indicate carbolic acid as a fitter adjunct; but, having found the camphorated oil to answer perfectly, I have thought it the part of wisdom to make no change. I may add that the process, so far from being trying, is soothing to the sick; and, if it exerts any influence at all on the evolution of the disorder, this influence appears to be beneficial rather than otherwise. The precise period at which it should be begun varies somewhat, no doubt, in different cases. As early as the fourth day of eruption a white efflorescence may often be observed on the skin of the neck and arms, which marks the first liberation of the new death-giving brood. This efflorescence should be made the signal for the first employment of the oil. From this time the oiling is continued until the patient is well enough to take a warm bath, in which the whole person—scalp again included—is well scrubbed, disinfecting soap being abundantly used during the process. These baths are repeated every other day, until four have been taken, when, as far as the skin is concerned, the disinfection may be regarded as complete. If the health be quite recovered—if, in particular, there be no disease of kidney and no discharge from throat or nostril—the patient (equipped, of course, in a new or perfectly untainted suit) may generally be restored without risk to his family. A week or ten days' additional quarantine is, however, seldom objected to, and is, on the whole, perhaps, more prudent.

"Many medical men are in the habit of fumigating the sick-room, either constantly or several times a day, with chlorine or sulphurous acid pending the whole course of the fever. There can be no objection to this measure; but I do not myself attach much importance to it. Experience of the largest and most decisive kind has shown that chlorine—and I believe the observation applies equally to the other chemical agent—in the degree of atmospheric impregnation respirable by man, has no appreciable influence in preventing the spread of infectious disorders.

"To complete the preventive code, immediately after the illness is over—whether ending in death or recovery—the dresses worn by the nurses (which, where possible, should be of linen, or some smooth thing) are washed or destroyed, and the bed and room that have been occupied by the sick are thoroughly disinfected. With these measures, when well done, the taint is finally extinguished.

"The success of this method, in my own hands, has been very remarkable. For a period of nearly twenty years, during which I have employed it in a very wide field, I have never known the disease spread in a single instance beyond the sick-room, and in very few instances within it. Time after time I have treated this fever in houses crowded, from attic to basement, with children and others, who have, nevertheless, escaped infection. The two elements in the method are, separation on the one hand, and disinfection on the other. It is almost needless to add that neither can be secured in the degree here indicated in the houses of the very poor. There are, unhappily, large masses so utterly destitute of every useful thing that it would be little short of mockery to speak of such measures as those I have just described in connection with them. But the conditions which are denied to the houses of the needy should always be at hand in the fever hospital, which—small, if you like, but a model of its kind—would, if modern societies knew what belongs to their safety, never be far to seek in any crowded communities."

ST. MARLEBONE BANK FOR SAVINGS, WELBECK-STREET, CAVENDISH-SQUARE.—The progress of this bank during the past year has been of a satisfactory description, as appears from the following statement:—Received from 1726 new and 15,337 old depositors, £83,059 0s. 7d.; repaid to 8248 depositors in part and 1400 in full, £78,130 16s. 3d. Increase, £4,928 4s. 4d. Increase in open accounts, 32%. Number of accounts remaining open, 32,973; amount due, £313,633 12s. 7d.

MR. PEABODY.—The benefactions of Mr. G. Peabody are far larger than generally supposed. A few days ago, when his latest gift of 500,000 dols. to the London poor was announced, we spoke of his donations as amounting to an aggregate of over 4,000,000 dols. But we have been furnished with an authentic list of Mr. Peabody's gifts, and we find that they amount to over double this sum; in fact, they amount in all to over 10,000,000 dols. in our currency. The following list (gold values) will display the remarkable facts; and this list does not include the large sums he gave to further American interests in the great Exhibition of 1851, nor other large sums he has given for international banquets and such purposes:—To the poor of London, 1,750,000 dols.; to blacks and whites, 1,000,000 dols.; for education in the South to blacks and whites, 2,000,000 dols.; for a museum to preserve American relics, Yale College, 150,000 dols.; for a similar museum in Harvard College, 150,000 dols.; for institute and education at Danvers, 250,000 dols.; for a free museum at Salem, 50,000 dols.; to the State of Maryland, 250,000 dols.; Bishop Milvain, for Kenyon College, 25,000 dols.; Kane's Arctic Expedition, 10,000 dols.; for "memorial church" to his mother, 100,000 dols.; to members of his family, 2,000,000 dols.; total, 7,735,000 dols. (or rather over £1,600,000 sterling).—*New York Times*.

ARTIFICIAL SPRAY AND ITS USES.—Everybody must have seen, and most people must have used, a little toy that was exhibited a few years ago in the shops of druggists and perfumers under the name of the perfume vapouriser. It consisted of two glass tubes, set at right angles, and with the fine orifice of one reaching partly over the somewhat wider orifice of the other. By placing the latter vertically in a bottle of scent, and by blowing pretty strongly through the former, which would then be horizontal, two effects were produced—the vertical tube was first exhausted of its air, and then the liquid in the bottle, as it rose to fill the vacuum, was broken by the breath current into a cloud of fine spray and diffused in the atmosphere. If the hand or face were so placed as to receive the stream of spray, a sensation of refreshing coolness was produced by its contact and its speedy evaporation; but the liquid was so finely divided or pulverised that the quantity deposited would be scarcely enough to wet the skin. This method of dispersing liquids was soon found to be of much use in medical practice; and one of its early applications was Dr. Richardson's employment of ether spray as a means of rapidly freezing the skin, for the purpose of producing insensibility to pain in surgical operations. In order to keep up a continuous supply, a small hand-bellows of indiarubber was used as the source of the current of air, and the tubes themselves were variously modified in order to fulfil various requirements. Among other applications the spray has now been largely employed, and with great benefit, as a means of applying lotions to the eyes, nostrils, mouth, and throat, its advantages being that its fine division ensures its perfect contact with the whole of the diseased surface, and that it is carried by the air to parts not accessible by ordinary means. The intricate cavities of the nose, and the parts of the throat that are below those reached by a gargle, are perfectly exposed to a current of spray, and spray has even been used as a means of introducing remedies directly into the lungs themselves. The benefit of this is, however, at present questionable; and it is for the throat, above all other parts, that spray is especially valuable. The ordinary gargle is not only disgusting and comparatively inefficient, but it is in some cases positively injurious, because the effort of using it exerts and disturbs an inflamed part. The spray, on the other hand, only requires the patient to open his mouth. The palate is in a great degree saved from the contact of the remedy; and the absolute quantity deposited on the surface is so small that this may be of a higher degree of concentration and power than would be possible with any liquid that was to be taken in bulk into the mouth. The ingenuity of surgeons and of mechanicians has been greatly exercised in contriving improved and inexpensive apparatus for the production of spray; and, in the interests of the large section of the public who suffer from occasional sore throat, we hope that in such cases the abomination of the gargle, its combined nastiness and inefficiency, will shortly be only known as traditions of the past.

DULWICH COLLEGE.

On Monday evening the quiet lanes of Dulwich were electric with excitement. Many years ago, as is pretty generally known, an amiable and accomplished actor invested the fortune he had made in pursuing his art in the establishing of a college which should specially benefit the four parishes with which, during his life, he had been most intimately connected. He had made his money at the "Globe," and the parish in which that theatre stood was not forgotten, nor were those parishes which were endeared to him by other associations, when about to make his exit from the world which his great master pronounced to be "a stage." Alleyne cast about to see what he could best do for his kind, and no man could have chosen more wisely than he did. He endowed a college that might secure to the boys of reduced gentlemen, and, for that matter, the sons of all ambitious enough to pay a few pounds a year, a good education—£8 a year for a boy over fourteen years of age, and £6 a year for a boy under that age; such were the terms on which the generous actor determined that the children of four parishes should have a good education. Two pounds a year additional for the respective ages would secure the same advantages, if there was a vacancy, to the "foreigner"—or, in less offensive phrase, the son of a resident outside the charmed circles of the four well-known parishes. It would appear that by Act of Parliament the governors were bound to do certain things which they have left undone; that they had proposed to raise the amount paid by each scholar; and that in the opinion of no influential section of the inhabitants of Dulwich, the management of the college had been anything but satisfactory. Hence a crowded meeting of the inhabitants of "the township or hamlet" of Dulwich, to take into consideration the management of the affairs of the college, and the proposed new capitation fees, was held on Monday evening, at the Greyhound Inn, Dulwich. Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Hutton occupied the chair, and stated that he occupied, more or less, the position of a mediator between the governors on the one hand and the discontented inhabitants of Dulwich on the other.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, discussed the question at issue at great length, stating on two occasions emphatically that he had no personal interest in the question whether the capitation fees were raised or not, as he had attained the position after which many of them were perhaps striving; and he, under present arrangements, found the pressure from "outsiders," and that his son was "rubbing against" some of the boys in the village—a statement which elicited from at least one gentleman behind the chair a cry of "Oh!" and "Quite right, too." The report of the Education Committee placed Dulwich College among the first eight in the United Kingdom; and it could not but be a source of regret when such progressive changes had taken place in the management of the estate that such comparatively small results had been achieved. It appeared from the public reports that the total income of the college from 1859 to 1867 inclusive had been £121,338, making an average yearly income of £13,482; the gross expenditure for the same period, inclusive of pensions, had been £39,030, being an average gross expenditure of £4337; the net income for the nine years had been £39,181, or £4354 per annum; the pensions paid in the same time amounted to £43,127, so that they must all be struck with the fact that with such a splendid income—no less, indeed, than £121,000—only £39,891 was applied to educational purposes, while £43,000 was devoted to pensions. According to the Act of Parliament three fourths of the surplus income was to be devoted to educational purposes, and one fourth to eleemosynary distributions, and this had been done from 1859 to 1863. Then a "suspense account" made its appearance, and thus £10,255 had been diverted from the purposes contemplated. That fund had of necessity some existence not in figures merely, but in hard gold. Now, it was provided by clause 44 of that Act that the surplus in coin should be invested in the public funds. The picture-gallery had been so mismanaged that out of five thousand pounds odd that had been received only £38 remained as a clear gain on a series of years, and thus there was no fund from a source which was regarded as capable of making one for the establishment of a drawing-school. The increase of the capitation fees would bring up the salary of the head master to £3950. He (the chairman) would suggest that a strong representation should be made to the governors, who were men that could not defy public opinion. The library, on which it had been arranged that not more than a hundred a year should be spent, had not even had this small sum laid out on it.

Mr. Gowan moved the first resolution, which was to the effect that a committee of eight of the inhabitants of Dulwich should be appointed, with power to add to their number, to inquire into and report upon the management of the Dulwich College to a meeting to be called on some future day. Mr. Gowan followed very much in the wake of the chairman. He bitterly complained of the way the accounts had been audited; showed that it was illegal for the members of the board to meet out of Dulwich, as they were in the habit of doing, and asserted that the college had passed into the hands of committees. He, too, complained of the way the library had been treated—not more than £13 a year had been spent on it. If the present proposition of the governors were adopted—namely, to raise the number of students to 400, and give the preference to the four parishes, after which the entire of England could send to the college, the result would be that Camberwell, and perhaps one other parish, would send in their one hundred boys each, while the other two would probably not send more than five. Then the remaining places would be opened to universal competition at advanced fees, and Dulwich people might find themselves paying for a second son £3 a year more than they paid for the first, and their boy treated as a "foreigner." Now, he believed that the inhabitants of the four parishes had a right to fill up any vacancy.

Mr. Hardingham seconded the resolution. He eulogised the Head Master, Dr. Carver, but asserted that the governors were "starving" the school. Boys made no progress there because they had nothing to "fight for;" for though the founder provided eight exhibitions of £100 a year for the upper school, and eight exhibitions of £40 a year for the lower school, the governors did not give these exhibitions. In common with the previous speakers, he asserted that the money was being spent on bricks and mortar which should be spent on the scholars.

Mr. Gall and other gentlemen having addressed the meeting, the resolution was passed with acclamation.

BRITISH SUBJECTS IN PARAGUAY.—The Earl of Clarendon has received a despatch from her Majesty's Minister at Buenos Ayres, under date of Nov. 21, reporting that, as far as can be ascertained, there are two British subjects in prison in Paraguay, named Alonso Taylor and F. G. Masterman, who, it is believed, are suspected of complicity in an extensive conspiracy. Mr. Stuart had also been informed that four others, named W. Newton, W. Eden, G. Miles, and G. Higginbotham, who were in Government employ, have been dismissed from it, and that the three former are now at San Lorenzo and the latter at Paraguari. Mr. Stuart further reports that the commander of her Majesty's ship *Beacon* has received from President Lopez himself a positive assurance that every British subject in Paraguay shall receive the best possible treatment.

WHIPPING SCHOOLBOYS IN AMERICA.—At Chattanooga they seem to "teach the young idea how to shoot" in a most practical and terrible sense! In December last Mr. Beane, a school-teacher there, attempted to whip a boy named Hutchison, who resisted and left school. A day or two afterwards young Hutchison, accompanied by his brother and a man named Smith, visited the school-house for the purpose of chastising Beane; but, not finding him there, they proceeded to his residence. Beane, who saw them coming, anticipated their purpose, and armed himself; so did a Mr. Moore, who happened to be at the house. When the party of vengeance arrived Hutchison said that they intended to give Beane a thrashing. Moore remonstrated, whereupon Smith drew a pistol and shot him dead. This was a signal for all to produce pistols. Beane fired and instantly killed Cyrus Hutchison, brother of the schoolboy. He had scarcely fired when Smith, who had already killed Moore, discharged another barrel of his revolver at Beane, whom the ball struck, but did not at once disable. Beane then turned on Smith and lodged three bullets in his body, inflicting wounds which resulted mortally in a short time. Twenty minutes after the affray commenced, Moore, Beane, Cyrus Hutchison, and Smith lay dead on the ground within a few feet of each other.

THE STREET SEMAPHORE.

THE signal-post to regulate the traffic of the metropolis according to the railway system has been tried, and has, as far as our inquiries go, succeeded. The regular town drivers are fairly, and to quite an unexpected extent, amenable to the signals, whether caution or the absolute stop. Ten thousand notices have been printed under the authority of the late Sir Richard Mayne explaining the action and intention of the signals. A gas explosion occurred recently at the pillar, but it was ascertained that it arose not from the supply of gas to the pillar for signal purposes, but from the gas from old leaky pipes having accumulated in the interior of the column. We have already described the new signalling apparatus and its mode of working; but it may, perhaps, be as well to refresh the recollections of our readers by repeating the details. In the middle of the road, between Bridge-street and Great George-street, Westminster, Messrs. Saxby and Farmer, the well-known railway signalling engineers, have erected a column, 20 ft. high, with a spacious gas-lamp near the top, the design of which is the application of the semaphore principle to the public streets at points where foot-passengers have hitherto depended for their protection on the arm and gesticulations of a policeman—often a very inadequate defence against accident. The lamp usually presents to view a green light, which serves foot-passengers by way of caution, and at the same time remind drivers of vehicles and equestrians that they ought at this point to slacken their speed. The effect of substituting a red light for the green one, and of raising the arms of the semaphore—a simultaneous operation—is to arrest the traffic on each side. The signals, when depressed, indicate that there is a regular foot-crossing; and the signals do not interfere, it is found, in the slightest degree with the ordinary use of the crossing. The diameter of the light is 6 in., the signalling arms are 4 ft. long, and the column, as a whole, presents a handsome appearance. The machinery of the apparatus for this new application of gas appears extremely simple; and the general effect of the invention is the substitution of a gigantic signalling apparatus for a scarcely-visible policeman.

THE NEW TROUVILLE.

THE sudden commercial prosperity which the efforts of the French Government have extended to Trouville has given a new and vital interest to a place that only a few months ago was absolutely and completely devoted to the summer enjoyments of the great folk of the Continent. The basin for merchant-ships, said to be accessible in any state of the tide, is finished; the Western Railway Company of France have resolved to gird it with an iron road; the port is to be one of refuge for ships of the Imperial navy; vast saw-mills and cooerage works are in course of formation, speculators being tempted by the ease with which timber is brought from the north, and the demand for casks which the cider, wine, and olive districts have created now that the line from Trouville opens the shortest route from the French northern coast to the Mediterranean. The new Trouville is commercial Trouville, doing an immense trade in timber for cooerage and floorings, and an export trade of Normandy food produce to England, besides an English coal trade, to supply Fiers, Lisieux, Bernay, &c. On the new trade between England and France, to which the development of the maritime resources of Trouville is giving rise, Mr. Blanchard Jerrold says, in his sketch of "Baden by the Sea":—

"A fact is worth twenty ingenious speculations. The distance from Trouville, by Mans, to Bordeaux is ninety-five miles less than that between Havre and Bordeaux, and yet we can see Havre's pierhead from any part of the little fishing-town. The completion of the Languedoc canal, now undertaken by the Government, will make Trouville the direct, and consequently the cheap, merchandise route from the north to the Mediterranean. Nor is this all. The little port is ambitious in many directions, and is being prepared to be capable of great things. The coal trade is to be lured hither, to supply the manufacturers of Lower Normandy. When the Normans take a great affair in hand they do it, like ourselves, with a will, and thoroughly. The river Touques has been taken in hand, and made to serve as the scavenger and deepener of the port. The piers will be thrown further out to sea, and then, at all sides, Trouville will be able to welcome the steamer and the sailing-ship; and the Quai Tostain will be enlivened with the clatter of the Briton, the Swede, and the Norwegian, bringers of coal and timber; and dapper captains and mates of British steamers will mingle with the trim sailors of the Imperial navy. The food exports of Normandy are already enormous, and are always on the increase. I remember when, some few years ago, it was my duty to report on the food capabilities of Normandy, I found that, extraordinary as the exports of cattle, eggs, and butter were, the trade was capable of a prodigious increase. Its importance to us as well as Normandy is obvious. The English and Norman coasts are opposite. Normandy is capable of producing almost infinitely the articles of food which are dear in England, and which are among the first necessities of the mass of the people. The rapid increase which the foreign cattle trade took after the breaking out of the cattle plague; the alacrity with which English and Scotch dealers made their way to the farms of Normandy and Brittany in quest of beasts; and the suddenness with which new lines of steamers were put on between the Norman and English coasts, show the direction in which men expert in the international food produce trade look in an emergency. A food produce trade of enormous proportions is destined



THE NEW STREET SEMAPHORE AT WESTMINSTER.

to arise between the Norman and British ports; and, for Lower Normandy, Trouville is the port best situated, by reason of her direct railway and natural position, for the transit. When Trouville is approachable in every state of the tide, no port on the coast will be able to compete with her. The extent of the food commerce which is looming in the distance may be inferred from the trade which is actually doing. It is estimated that eggs and butter annually pass out of Norman ports to England to the value of £10,000. The fruit export is also prodigious. No one who is accustomed to travel between Paris and London can have failed to remark the shiploads of fruit and vegetables which the Folkestone and direct London boats bear away from Boulogne daily throughout the season. There is no reason why this trade should not yield a share of commercial prosperity to Trouville as well as to Dieppe, for Trouville is the nearest port to an immense fertile district which yields dairy produce bountifully.

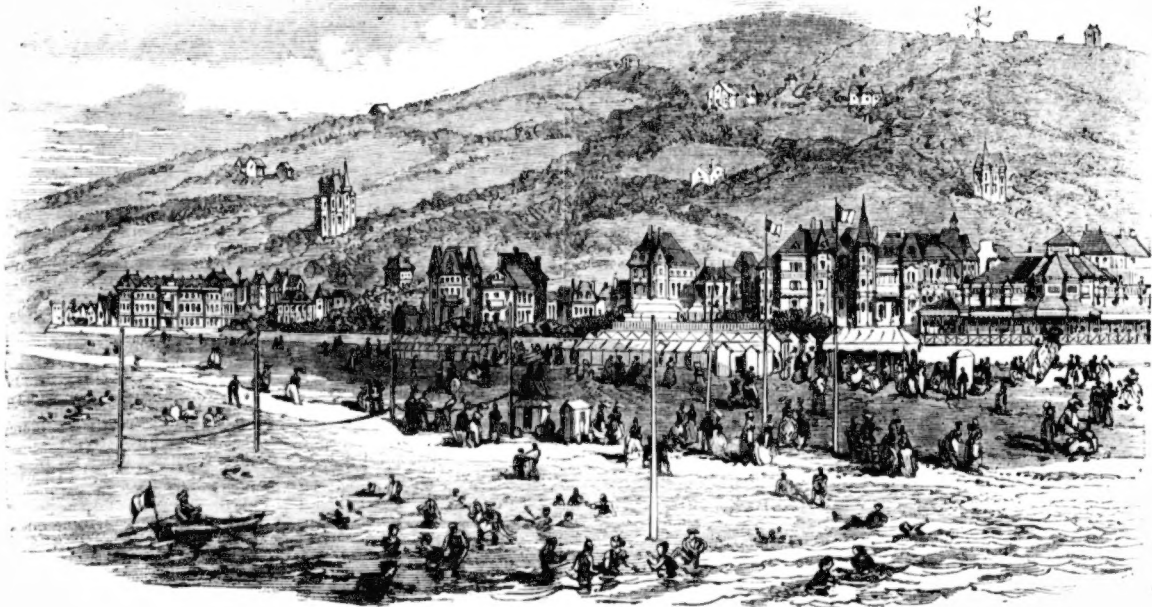
"As the direct, short, cheap highway from the Channel to the Mediterranean, and consequently to the East, Trouville will offer substantial advantages to the trader over every other Norman line of transit. This now appears to be beyond dispute. It is virtually acknowledged by the Government, who, on the recommendation of Prince Murat, have spent large sums of money in preparations for the prosperity that is to come. When a regular service shall be established between Trouville and Southampton, the Havre route will be forsaken, save by those who have business in that place or at Rouen, the iron way to Paris by Trouville being much shorter than that from the French Liverpool through the French Manchester."

Of fashionable Trouville, where, as it has been often boasted, Princesses and Duchesses are as plentiful as fishwomen in the fine weather, every light French writer has had something to say; and every French landscape-painter has exercised his genius on the grand, bluff headlands, the laughing valleys, and the

upon the Norrbro, or northern bridge, the great thoroughfare of Stockholm, which leads to the square of Gustavus Adolphus, flanked on each side by the palace of the Crown Prince and the Opera House. The northern suburb is the fashionable quarter, containing all the newest streets and the handsomest private residences. The ground rises gradually from the water; and, as very little attention is paid to gradient, the streets follow the undulations of the low hills over which they spread, rising to the windmills on the outer heights and sinking into the hollows between. In front of the city eastward and towards the Baltic are two other islands connected with this northern suburb by bridges; and further still another picturesque island, the celebrated Djurgard, or deer-park. It is not for its finest streets, however, that Stockholm is remarkable, but for its picturesque situation; and the striking peculiarity of the city at a distance is the shining of the copper roofs with which the solid stone or stuccoed brick houses are frequently furnished. The city itself, too, is full of shifting and picturesque views, of which the stranger is not soon wearied; while above all is the majestic palace crowning the island, and the tall, slender spire of the Riddarholm, soaring above the ashes of Charles XII. Strangely enough, amidst all the rather ugly and clumsy statues which ornament the public squares, that of the great warrior King has only just found a place, and our Engraving represents the scene of its inauguration, a few weeks ago.

For the erection of this statue it may be said that every Swede contributed according to his means, from the King to the peasant, a Swedish artist, George Herolt, of Nuremberg, being the sculptor. The cannon trophies surrounding the pedestal were cast at Dresden, by Andre Herald, in 1678, and the reliefs that ornament them represent the rape of Proserpine. These guns were taken by Charles XII. at Neumunde, in 1701. The chains that unite the guns belong to a vessel of the ancient Swedish fleet. The statue, which has been placed in the King's garden, formerly the square of Charles XIII., is 15 ft. high, and stands on a granite pedestal of the same height. The occasion of the inauguration was a gala day in Stockholm, where people take every opportunity for making holiday; and in handsomely ornamented stands, and amidst flags, music, squadrons of horsemen, and regiments of cavalry, the people contrived to sustain their enthusiasm even in the penetrating cold of a Swedish winter.

VICTOR HUGO ON THE CRETAN QUESTION.—Victor Hugo has written to a Greek gentleman, M. Canellapoulos, one of those peculiar, short letters of his, in which he does not so much state a thought as communicate an impulse. The cause of Crete, he tells his correspondent, is the cause of Greece, and the cause of Greece is the cause of Europe. Diplomacy is nothing less than the race of Princesses in opposition to the logic of God. But, at the right time, God will prevail. For himself, the great Frenchman says, he is but an obstinate voice, lost in the triumphal tumult of successful iniquities. But, what matters? heard or not, he shall not weary; Greece may count on him.

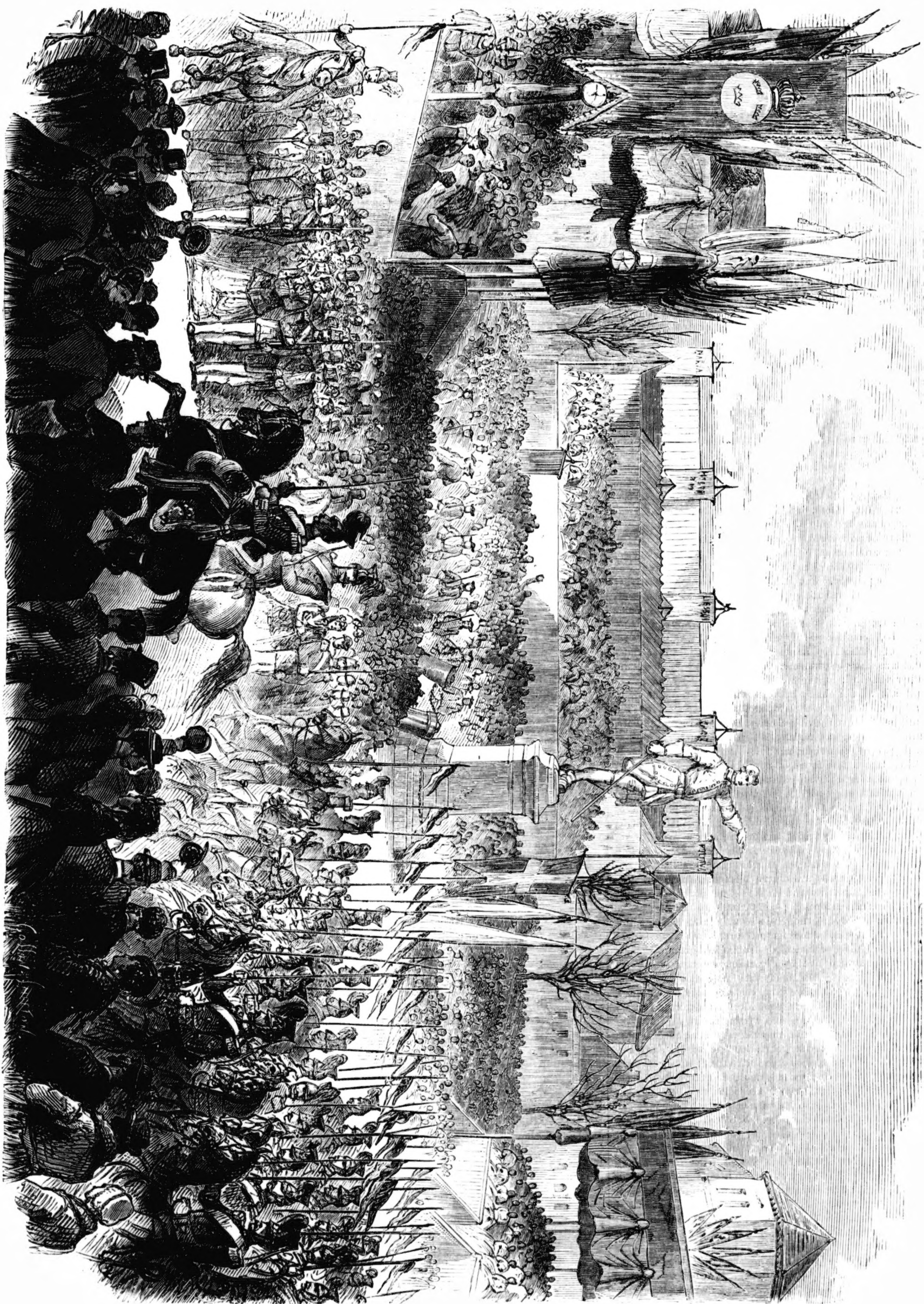


TROUVILLE BY THE SEA, FRANCE.

purple hills. Fashionable Trouville is the creation of authors and artists, and is worthy, by its marvellous natural beauties, to be the summer cradle of pictorial and literary romance. Alexandre Dumas, Alphonse Karr, Isabey, and Mozin are French names which are for ever associated with the foundation of the dazzling fortunes of the fairy city which has arisen by the mouth of the Touques.

INAUGURATION OF A STATUE OF CHARLES XII. AT STOCKHOLM.

THE wonderful picture of Stockholm, as seen from the slopes that command the city, is one not soon to be forgotten by those who have once seen it. In the snowy winter weather, when the hills are all clad in white, the roofs of the houses resemble so many tents amidst which a few dark spires shoot upward in the grey air, and the wide arms of the great Malar Lake are but frozen plains, the prospect is scarcely cheering; but in fine clear weather, when all the dazzling light and colour comes out to perfection in the sharp thin atmosphere, the appearance of this "Venice of the North," as Stockholm has been not very cleverly called, is eminently striking and picturesque. There is much of gaiety, too, in the capital when the dreary winter has departed, and the waters of the Malar have that sheen of pale green which is so beautiful in its capacity of reflecting surrounding objects on the rocky shores. The stad, or city, occupies three islands at the mouth of the narrow strait that empties the waters of the lake into the outer archipelago; and the largest of these, together with the adjoining Riddarholm, or Island of the Knights, contain all the ancient historic landmarks of the city, and nearly all of its most remarkable buildings. The towers of the Storkyra and the Riddarholm church lift themselves high into the air; the dark mass of the Riddarhus, or House of Nobles, and the white turrets and quadrangles of the penitentiary are conspicuous among the old white, tile-roofed blocks of houses; while, rising above the whole, the most prominent object in every view of Stockholm is the Slot, or Royal palace. This is one of the noblest residences in Europe. Standing on an immense basement terrace of granite, its great quadrangle of between 300 and 400 ft. square, with wings (resembling in general design the Pitti Palace at Florence), is elevated quite above the rest of the city, which it crowns as with a mural diadem. Splendid bridges of granite connect the island with the northern and southern suburbs, each of which is much greater in extent than the city proper. The palace fronts directly



INAUGURATION OF A STATUE OF CHARLES XII. AT STOCKHOLM.

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THE ORGANISATION OF CHARITY.

WHEN in a highly-artificial state of society like ours penal laws are made and enforced for the protection of property, it is upon the understanding that no one shall be left to starve. Hence the institution of Poor Laws. It cannot be foreseen, in the midst of the million-fold complications of civilised life, how harshly the rules made to guard the products of honest labour may work, in conjunction with other rules relating to property, but which have never had anything to do with honest labour; and therefore the same government which says, "If you steal, we will imprison you," says also, "You need not steal, for we have made provision for your bare wants." In spite of this, we all of us know only too well that the demands made upon private charity are never overtaken. Just as it is the spirit of our criminal law that it is better ten guilty men should escape than that one innocent man should suffer, it is the spirit of our charity that we prefer being robbed ten times rather than deny real want once. And probably we are.

The problem how to reconcile justice to ourselves and to the unpauperised classes with our duty to the very poor and the positively destitute, is an old one; but it has now assumed enormous dimensions, and has become clamorous for fresh attempts at something like a solution. In strictness, there ought to be no more shame to an industrious but truly unfortunate man in accepting help from society in the hour of his extremity than there is to a useful public servant who receives a pension. But it is the ever-present curse of life that the good cannot get their due in a proper way, because the bad compete with them—take in the name of honest merit that which they have no right to—and so, confusing all classifications, make the receipt of public help a practical disgrace. Honest independence can be trusted; it will, and often does, die rather than ask at the workhouse door, and even rather than ask at all; chiefly because that vast army known to readers of Mr. Carlyle as "the Devil's regiment of the line" are for ever giving charity, both public and private, so much trouble, and making it appear shameful as well as painful to receive assistance.

There are a few forms of non-governmental charity in giving to which private persons can scarcely do wrong in the present stage of such charities. The occasional children's dinners, for example (to the multiplication of which, since he set the initiative, M. Victor Hugo, with honourable pride, made reference the other day), show no signs at present of being abused. But, on the whole, the statistics of what may be called institutional private charity are of the most alarming kind. The total annual expenditure under the head of charity is counted in millions for London alone—£7,000,000 has been given as an approximative figure, though it seems almost an incredible one—and yet destitution increases, and we have in the metropolis huge colonies of ruffianised men, women, and children, who live by organised schemes of robbery from the honest classes of the community, and, of course, among them those who contribute to its charities. This is pretty good for that wonderful nineteenth century that we are always talking and writing about.

One of the things most imperatively demanded is that the management of the institutional charities should be overhauled by those who subscribe to them. There is not a doubt that many of them are most expensively and recklessly worked, and this would, according to all analogy, be found to obtain particularly in the case of what we may call the more sentimental charities. One would be inclined to look with strong suspicion upon the pecuniary management, for instance, of charities of which the objects were women and the wire-pullers obscure clerical persons. Nor, remembering what we all may remember of sudden disclosures of cases of embezzlement by managing officers of institutions where all was supposed to be going on well, need we be surprised if a rigid auditing should in one or two cases of institutional charity disclose the fact that there had been hitherto an excessive tendency to "make things comfortable"? As for governmental charity, the first great point is to agitate for the equalisation of the poor rates. It is one of the most monstrous inequities of metropolitan life that those very districts from which building speculations in "genteel" houses, and other causes, have driven the poor into fresh quarters, should pay much less than the districts which have had to receive the expelled social refuse; and this inequity will have to be rectified. The sooner the better; but it is a subject which demands much more vigorous action than any that we have yet heard of.

THE BULL'S-EYE OPEN AT LAST.

EVERYBODY must have noticed the suddenly-increased activity of the police—or rather the sudden ingress of activity into police action—which has lately made its appearance in regard to defiant breaches of social order that come directly under police cognisance. Mr. Gladstone is already avenged, if he cares about vengeance, for the abuse that the Tory press threw at him week after week—nay, month after month—because he happened not to know the whole private history of a man who headed a deputation. In other directions, too, the bull's-eye, that for so long a time has only winked, has actually begun to see. We venture to think that this is more than a coincidence, and that the presence of men like Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Austin Bruce in the Government has something to do with it. Those who have happened to observe Mr. Gladstone in the streets of London must be aware that he there maintains the character which belongs to him in other places—that of an untiring and minute observer. He will pause and look into the most insignificant shops; he notices faces like a detective; and it is in the highest degree probable that his knowledge of many of the least agreeable details of London life is greater than was that of Sir Richard Mayne—a man who had many merits, but who had the fault of trusting too much to the reports of subordinates.

ALEXANDRA ORPHANAGE FOR INFANTS, HORNSEY-RISE.

THE hon. secretary of the above institution, in soliciting aid from the benevolent, reports that the following work has been done during the last four years in carrying out the objects contemplated in the formation of the orphanage:—

1. Freehold land has been purchased at the cost of £3367 17s. 3d.; 2. Eight cottages have been erected thereon at the cost of (with the lodge) £5100, and seven of these are already paid for; 3. The central building is nearly completed, which will cost £6000; besides which—4. The committee have had to provide sewers, make their portion of the road, and otherwise do a great deal of ground-work, rendered necessary by the orphanage being on the side of a hill; 5. All is done by voluntary effort; no salaries being paid but to the household. The central building, which comprises the dining-room for the infants and all the domestic offices, with the kitchen and the store-rooms, has been erected, but is not yet finished for want of the necessary funds, the cost of which by contract is £6000. The remaining portion, as the schools, the laundry, and the children's hospital, where all the infantine diseases are to be treated separately, will not be erected until funds have been previously provided to meet the cost of these erections.

At the present time there are forty-nine infants provided for at the expense of the charity at the houses already referred to; and forty-five with their friends, or at Margate, where they are placed out until the new orphanage is ready for their reception. Those in the house are under efficient management; and that they are well trained is manifest by the following extract from a sermon lately preached at St. Mary's Church, Hornsey-rise, on behalf of the charity, by the Rev. R. Guntery, M.A., the Vicar:—"Let me add that, having myself visited the orphanage, carefully inspected the entire buildings, domestic and other arrangements, and then afterwards examined the children, I feel justified in stating, from personal knowledge, that for the skill and kindness with which it is managed, for the cleanliness which prevails throughout, and for the scriptural tone of the instruction given, it will compare with any existing institution I know. I tested the children in arithmetic, and found their knowledge to be as good as, considering their age, it could be. I also tested their scriptural knowledge, and found it to surpass what I expected. A dozen or more of these little orphans stood up, the eldest of them not eight years of age, and each of them repeated first a different saying of our Lord, and then each a different text of scripture, and this, almost without hesitation or mistake. I have, then, the utmost confidence in commending this charity to your sustained and generous support. It needs it—and it deserves it." The committee earnestly desire that there should be no further delay in the reception of the infants still kept from their future home. The only difficulty is the want of funds—at the present time the sum of £5000 is urgently needed to meet the pressing liabilities and wants of the charity. The builders must be paid, and the expenses of the establishment be met, and very speedily, or the difficulties of the management will be very great indeed.

THE ENTROUNEMENT OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.—Notice has been given that this ceremony will take place, in Canterbury Cathedral, on Thursday, Feb. 4, and that admission for clergy as well as laity will be by tickets only. It is also notified that applications for these tickets (which must be addressed to the Dean) cannot be made later than the 20th inst. A further intimation is given that the cathedral is not warmed, and that the present temperature is 43 deg.

THE COUNTY COURTS AND THE ADMIRALTY JURISDICTION.—The Order in Council by which jurisdiction in Admiralty cases is conferred on county courts comes into operation on the 1st proximo. By this order the jurisdiction given to the Liverpool County Court includes Chester, Birkenhead, and Runcorn, Warrington, St. Helens, and Ormskirk. In cases of salvage, towage, or collision the Judge is empowered to call in the aid, under the new Act, of nautical assessors.

THE NAVY.—Mr. Childers and his colleagues are, with that degree of activity and energy generally imputed to "new brooms," making a clean sweep in many of the departments under their control; and if they pursue the same course in all directions, the promised reduction of two millions in the forthcoming Naval Estimates will soon be effected. They have removed the Steam Department from New-street, Spring-gardens, to Whitehall. Mr. Lloyd, C.B., the Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, is to retire, and will be succeeded by Mr. Murray, the Chief Engineer of Portsmouth Dockyard, whose appointment is not to be filled up. Mr. Eden, the chief clerk of the department of the Controller of the Navy, is to be superannuated; so is Mr. Charles Lang, the chief clerk of the Steam Office. The Storekeeper-General of the Navy will also retire, and the post will be abolished; or rather, it will be merged into that of the Controller of the Navy. There will be a considerable (if not total) reduction in the number of writers in the different departments, both at Whitehall and at Somerset House, and it is also expected that many of the junior clerks on the establishment will have notice to quit; in short, it is intended only to retain the active and efficient public servants. It is rumoured that the pruning-knife is to be applied to the coastguard; but nothing, we believe, is yet definitely settled in this quarter beyond the retirement to which we have alluded in another paragraph.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

THE HERCULES.—The recent trial of the Hercules, besides showing that in this vessel we possess the swiftest and most powerful ship of war afloat, gives us also a proof of the perfection attained by modern marine engineering in this country. When contracting for the engines of the Warrior and her sister ships, the Admiralty of the day required that their indicated horse-power should be at least four times their nominal. A few years afterwards, owing to the adoption of super-heated steam and surface condensation, the makers of the Bellerophon's engines found themselves in a position to guarantee that they should exert six times their nominal power, and this is at present the Admiralty standard. But the other day, at Portsmouth, the same makers, Messrs. John Penn and Son, surpassed this, and indeed all that has yet been done in the Royal Navy, when the engines of the Hercules worked up to as much as 7½ times their nominal power. We know of nothing which has gone beyond this either in our own country or abroad. There was only one drawback to the success attained. At the conclusion of the trial the average temperature in the after stokehole was found to be 110 deg., while in the fore part of this stokehole it was as high as 140 deg.; the temperature on deck being only 51 deg. Human beings ought not to be required to work in heat like this, and to perform hard work therein. Surely, if no other means of ventilation can be devised, a little of the engine power might be spared to work a fan, and cool the place a little.—*Full Mail Gazette.*

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

MR. BRUCE, the Home Secretary, has intimated his willingness to become a candidate for the representation of Renfrewshire, vacant by the recent death of Captain Speirs, of Elderslie. Colonel Mure, of Caldwell, who was at first spoken of as a candidate, has withdrawn in favour of the right honourable gentleman.

MR. CARDWELL paid a visit to the camp at Aldershot on Tuesday, and was present at a parade of the troops under the command of Sir James Y. Scarlett. Mr. Cardwell afterwards took luncheon with the officers of the 5th Dragoon Guards.

MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES GRANT, C.B., and Major-General R. T. Moore, C.B., are gazetted Colonels-Commandant of the Royal Artillery.

MGR. MAJERSAK, Catholic Bishop of Kielce, in Poland, being in fear of transportation to Siberia, has escaped into Austria in disguise.

THE MARRIAGE OF LORD ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, second son of the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, to Miss Jane Callander, youngest daughter of the late Mr. James Callander, of Craighorth, Stirlingshire, and ward of the Duke of Argyll, was celebrated at St. George's Church, Nottingham, on Tuesday.

MR. WHITMORE, M.P. for Bridgnorth, has resigned the office of assistant Conservative "Whip," to which he was appointed by Mr. Disraeli, in 1859, as successor to Lord Mandeville, now Duke of Manchester.

THE EARL OF CARNARVON was installed on Tuesday, at Bath, as P.G.M. of the Masonic fraternity in Somerset. A large assemblage of Freemasons was present.

THE MARRIAGE OF LORD ERNEST VANE TEMPEST, youngest brother of Earl Vane, to Miss Mary Townhend, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Hutchinson, J.P., of Howden House, near Stockton-on-Tees, was celebrated, on Tuesday morning, at Thorpe Church, a small village on the high road to Durham.

THE PROFESSORSHIP OF MATHEMATICS in King's College, London, will become vacant in July next, by the resignation of the Rev. Prebendary T. G. Hall, M.A.

M. PAUL HUET, the well-known French landscape-painter, was struck with apoplexy, last Saturday, while at work before his easel on a picture destined for the coming exhibition, and almost instantly expired.

THE GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY have decided to decline the carriage of all dangerous oils, such as petroleum.

THE THEATRE DES VARIETIES, at Nice, formerly the Pré Catalan, has been totally destroyed by fire. The building was vacant at the time.

AN EARTHQUAKE TOOK PLACE IN MEXICO on Dec. 20, and in the cities of Colima and Manzanillo many houses were destroyed and several persons killed.

THREE SOLDIERS of the 65th Regiment have deserted by scaling the walls of Richmond barracks at Dublin, taking with them their accoutrements, rifles, and a considerable quantity of ammunition.

THE ISLAND OF REUNION has been the scene of serious riots, and eighty persons are reported to have been killed or wounded by the French troops before order was restored.

THE REV. C. H. SPURGEON has received an intimation from a person who desires to remain incognito that he is anxious to build a chapel, some schools, and a number of almshouses, in connection with the Metropolitan Tabernacle.

DOCK WORKS of some importance are contemplated at Alexandria; and Mr. McClean, C.E., Mr. Abernethy, C.E., and some other English gentlemen, have been consulted on the subject.

GEORGE CAMPBELL was indicted, on Wednesday, for the wilful murder of John Moir at a Christmas party in Barnsbury. A verdict of manslaughter was returned, and the prisoner was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour.

THE CORPORATION OF YORK have passed a resolution instructing the town clerk to proceed against one of their fellow-citizens for the recovery of the fine of £50 for non-acceptance of the office of alderman, to which he had been elected.

THE GOVERNMENT is preparing a bill for the establishment of County Financial Boards, which will be introduced to the House early in the forthcoming Session.

THE RESIDENCE OF MR. COOPER, ironmonger, in Shaw-street, Liverpool, was entered, on Sunday night, by burglars, who got clear off with property, chiefly jewellery, of the value of about £200.

ENORMOUS LANDSLIPS have occurred at Ragatz, in the canton of St. Gall, Switzerland, completely blocking up the valley and stopping the flow of the river Tamina, which is in consequence forming a large lake.

MR. CALEB CUSHING has started for New Granada, to make arrangements on behalf of the United States Government with a view to the construction of a ship canal between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans.

THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, accompanied by Mr. J. Fowler, C.E., is about to visit the Suez Canal works.

CONSUL GLENNIE reports from Corunna that there is no truth in the statement that a large number of dead bodies had been washed ashore on that part of the Spanish coast.

LORD HAWKE, who succeeded his brother in the Peerage a few days since, is seriously ill, at his seat, Womersley Park, Yorkshire.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE, Glasgow, was totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday night.

THE WINDSOR ELECTION PETITION TRIAL, the first of the series, has been going on all this week, before Mr. Justice Willes. It is still unfinished.

THE position of the tunnel under Mont Cenis on Jan. 1 was as follows:—Out of the total length of 12,220 metres, 9166 have been executed, being from the south 3363 and from the north 5803.

LUNACY appears to be slowly increasing in Essex. On Christmas Day, 1862, the number of inmates in the county lunatic asylum was 498; in the corresponding date of 1863 it had risen to 521, at the corresponding date of 1864 to 550, at the corresponding date of 1865 to 554, at the corresponding date of 1866 to 573, at the corresponding date of 1867 to 587, and at the corresponding date of 1868 to 599.

MR. LANGE, the English representative of the Suez Canal Company, announces that the canal will be "completed and open to the general navigation of all countries" on Oct. 1, 1869. The width, Mr. Lange adds, will then be 100 metres (328 English feet) at the water line, and 22 metres (74 English feet) at the bottom of the canal, with a depth of 8 metres (26 feet English).

MAJOR WALKER has, in a letter to his supporters in Dumfriesshire, virtually given up all pretensions to the Conservative leadership in the district, and as a consequence the promoters of the petition against Sir Sidney Waterlow have applied to the Court of Session for permission to cut it down, stripping it of those charges under which it was sought to gain the seat for the gallant Major, and leaving only the matter of the Government contract, which is supposed to vitiate Sir S. Waterlow's claims.

THE MUNICIPALITY OF MISSOLOGHI, in Greece, are taking measures to raise a monument to Lord Byron, who contributed so much to Hellenic independence before he died, in their town, in April, 1824. A statue is to be erected to the poet on the spot where he breathed his last. One half the expenses will be defrayed by the corporate body, and the rest left to public subscription.

A BOY NAMED WILLIAM TURNER, seven years of age has been killed at Baborough, Devon, under the following circumstances:—Three men were returning from a day's shooting, when one of them, named Lethbridge, asked a labourer to throw up a stone for him to have a shot. The request was complied with, but when Lethbridge fired the gun burst, and a portion of the barrel struck the boy on the head and killed him.

A PETITION is being signed in the county of Cork in favour of applying the Irish ecclesiastical revenues to the payment of poor rates. "It would be a return," say the petitioners, "to a mode in which, at a period preceding the Reformation, the property of the Church was partially expended, and it would afford great and much-needed relief to the overburdened ratepayers."

A BARRING HIGHWAY ROBBERY was committed near Barnet last Saturday evening. A Mr. Shirley was stopped with his horse and gig by three young men, who unbuckled the reins, put out the lamps of the gig, robbed Mr. Shirley of £45, and then made off. They were traced to Highgate, where they discharged a dogcart they had hired at Barnet, and from that point the clue was lost.

TWO MEN of respectable appearance were given into custody, a few days ago, for having knowingly uttered a counterfeit half-crown over a public-house bar in Westminster. The coin was sent to the Mint to be tested, and found to be genuine. The men, after having spent two days in the House of Detention, were liberated on Saturday; and, on applying to a magistrate for compensation, were told that he had no power to grant it.

A FLOCK OF SHEEP, owned by Mr. Erieston, of Witham-common, near Grantham, suffered from a disease for which it was said a preparation containing "sweet nitre" would prove an effectual remedy. The shepherd went to a druggist, and, omitting the "sweet," asked for a large supply of "nitre" (saltpetre), and although warned that the quantity he proposed giving to each sheep was sufficient to kill a bullock, he administered his doses, and the result was that 140 of the sheep died.

MR. O'CONNOR HENCHY, J.P., in proposing Lord Otho Fitzgerald on the hustings at Kildare, said that all that Irishmen wanted was a level platform. Lord Otho Fitzgerald, using very similar language, added that he hoped the Liberal party "were well together," and said that, "with care and attention," all parties, Protestants and Roman Catholics, would benefit by the allocation of the funds of the Established Church. Even if they were not given to the poor rates, in any case "they would go for the benefit of the country." Whatever way they were disposed of, he would feel bound to support their great leader.

THE LOUNGER.

IN the course of the year I have many letters from readers of the ILLUSTRATED TIMES, some of them denying my statements, some supplementing my information; some hostile, some friendly. I read all, and am thankful for all. Information is always valuable; friendly advice is not to be despised; out of hostile criticism good may be got; but I have rarely printed one of these letters. Here, however, is a letter which I think, Mr. Editor, you should print. In the first place, the writer wishes it to be printed; secondly, it is curious and instructive, as showing that this insurrection of Ritualism has drawn into its ranks educated laymen. I had thought that it was confined mainly to priests and women, and that the laymen who attended these Ritualistic services went to hear the music, see the show, or to please their wives and daughters; but it appears that grown Englishmen, and educated Englishmen too, have been drawn into the vortex, and are really earnest and sincere believers in the revived heresy of the Real Presence. As this is a curious phenomenon, please to print this letter with my running commentaries, for it will interest, and I think surprise, many of your readers; and, having made this request, I promise you that it will be a long time ere I wander into this doleful theological region again.

"Jan. 9, 1869.

"To the Lounge, I pray you to accept a remembrance on the tone of your paper in this day's ILLUSTRATED TIMES. It may seem to you that 'you have reached a purer air.' [Certainly 'purer air'—air from heaven direct, with no theological dust in it.] 'Your faith has centre everywhere, nor cares to fix itself to form.' [Fix my faith on form as its centre! No! I should think not. Form is a shifty quicksand. Faith should be fixed upon the Eternal Unchangeable; nevertheless, of your charity follow the counsel of the Laureate, and 'sacred hold the flesh and blood wherewith men link a truth divine.' [Cannot take the advice; I can hold nothing sacred that is not divine.] That which is to you an 'old superstition' is to me and to many another layman, for I speak not for priests, a belief dearer (I trust) than life itself. [Sorry for you. You are, probably, young, and prone to be superstitious; you need a mental tonic. Suppose you were to study science or logic for a year.] Why, then, may I ask, should I, and such as I, who in our glimpses of truth may perchance have as clear a vision thereof as you have, be subjected to an insult gross in its terms, and unspeakably painful to our feelings of religion? [You allude, I suppose, to the proverb which I quoted, 'The dog which returns to its vomit.' It is strong, but it is Scriptural. Peter used it to describe backsliders; and it seemed to me an apt description of a Protestant Church relapsing into Popery. I meant no insult, though.] You are right in thinking that, in the beginning of this century—say by the time of the death of the fourth George—the doctrine of the Real Presence had, in Protestant churches, been 'quietly put out of the way and done for.' Right, too, in your statement of the sequel—for I will not offend you by calling it the result—of this 'putting out of the way'—viz., frightful gambling, Haymarket horrors, City swindling, starving poor. [All these synchronise with the rise of Ritualism. History records many instances of contemporaneous superstition and moral depravity.] But you are wrong when you say that denunciations of these things do not ring from our pulpits now. I make bold to say, that never since the day on which Latimer preached at the roasting of Friar Forest [There was a good deal of roasting on both sides in those dark or semi-dark days of priestly supremacy; priests in all ages have always, in all countries, been prone to it] have more startling words been spoken than those in which Mr. Lyne lately rebuked the lust and the greed of the City. Neither did the dames who worship at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, find that Dr. Pusey minced matters when he told them of sending their daughters into the husband-mart in a 'state of almost savage nakedness, unredeemed by savagism.' [I never doubted that there are faithful preachers among the Ritualists. But, as a rule, the Ritualists deprave the pulpit, talk lightly about it, and say men go to church to pray and not to listen to preaching; whereas, the saying, 'laborare est orare,' is never so true as when preachers are labouring to teach the people their duties.] And yet these men are but 'silly Ritualists,' you know. Such, too, are they who most earnestly urge, that at least one tenth of the wealth which men yearly heap together is the rightful property of the poor. And they, who have obtained for hospitals and sick-beds the services of the sisterhoods of mercy. And they, who try to carry into the squalor and gloom of pauper-houses some belief in God's goodness, and make themselves poor that they may gain the poor. And they, who have provided helps towards a life of purity which, though scoffed at by the world, are found by thousands to be their truest safeguard. And they, whose churches are free to all without respect of persons. [Very good. But charity to the poor, and the sick, and the fallen, did not first arise with Ritualism. The Dissenters hate Ritualism; but there is not a Dissenting congregation in the kingdom which has not its sisters of mercy—or, say, its merciful sisters—and generally its organisation to visit, and instruct, and relieve, the poor, the sick, and the fallen: as perfect and well worked as any Ritualistic church. And the same may be said of the Evangelical Church of England congregations.] Ask those men what is their source of action, and one and all will say 'the Real Presence.' [And so all true Christians will say; but not the Real Presence in the elements, but the Real Presence in themselves—a doctrine taught by the founder of their faith, insisted upon by the Apostles and the Fathers, held by all Christian churches, and realised by all Christian people. Chrysostom, the most eminent Greek Father, said, 'the true Shewbread' of God is—what? Bread and wine? No; 'a man.' And a greater than he said, 'Know ye not that ye are the temple of God?'] How, or why this is, you cannot expect me to say. I trust that some day you will know, and that in the mean time you will deal more kindly with those whom you now condemn."

Mr. Justice Willes has opened the first court for trying election petitions, and we shall soon know whether Roger Eykyn, Esq., stockbroker, was duly elected member for the borough of Windsor, and we shall also know something more important than that; for, except to Mr. Roger Eykyn, that is not very important. We shall know the principles on which the Judges have decided to act. Depend upon it Mr. Spofforth, the Conservative agent, and Mr. Hoskins, the agent for the Liberals, are watching the case with intense anxiety, as are also the members who have petitions lodged against their return. I know a member who neither bribed nor treated, nor authorised any man, by word, or nod, or wink, to bribe or treat. "But," as he says, "who knows what some of my injudicious friends may have done?" Exactly so; and if it shall be proved that any injudicious friend has bribed or treated, who knows what the Judge may decide upon that point? It is a great experiment, this new system; and the judgment of Mr. Justice Willes will be read with great curiosity. If he should be very rigorous many a member will sleep but little that night. Well, no matter. I, for one, shall expend no pity upon those who get turned out, even though they never bribed nor authorised bribery. They went into the field boasting of their money, they squandered it profusely upon posters, and advertisements, and squibs, and committee-rooms, and agents; in short, they said as plainly as they dared, If money can win the battle it shall be won. And all this is really as morally wrong as bribery; and if it should be proved that any agent or friend, stimulated by the excitement created by profuse expenditure, stepped over the line and committed himself, I, for one, will not grieve, but rejoice.

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

THE MAGAZINES.

In speaking the other week of some charming verses by Mr. Shirley Brooks, in *Once a Year*, and making a suggestion in which that gentleman and Mr. Mark Lemon were included, I referred to some verses in *Punch* (in the middle of Mr. Du Maurier's large

picture) as having possibly been written by Mr. Brooks. I am informed, by a very handsomely-worded note from Mr. Brooks, that the verses are by Mr. Du Maurier himself. The initials at the corner of them made me half think so; but, having no knowledge that Mr. Du Maurier wrote verses, and having Mr. Shirley Brooks's poem before me, I put the other hypothesis in passing. While speaking of Mr. Du Maurier, I may add that I greatly admire his women, because they are women. The first things of his doing that greatly pleased me were, I think, his illustrations to Mrs. Gaskell's "Cranford"—or was it her "Wives and Daughters"? In any case, his female figures have a flesh-and-blood reality about them to which I find no parallel in the work of his compeers.

Last month, for the first time, a copy of a periodical entitled *Woman's World* reached this deponent. With January a new series, in which the leading title is *Kettledrum*, commences, and the number is a good one. The author of "Mrs. Oliver's Opera" has a graceful and accomplished manner. The paper on "Bunsen and the Récit d'une Sœur" is particularly sensible and pleasing. The writer of it truly remarks that "serious" people in Britain would be surprised to find a man writing a letter of earnest spiritual counsel to his son upon his confirmation, and at the very same time preparing to go to the theatre. Yet this was the case with regard to Bunsen—a passionately devout man, as well as a distinguished thinker and an admirable social critic. There is, however, another side to this question, and it is this—that irreligious people, who go to plays and other vanities, almost always express surprise and vexation if a playgoer person collaterally professes to have any care for religion. It may be added that *Kettledrum*, though it takes the side of the Left on the woman's-rights question, is thoroughly feminine in tone. My only quarrel with it is that there is too much of the swell about it. I believe that Good-Societyism is greatly overdone already in our literature; and I hope *Kettledrum* will manage to impress sensitive readers as being, first, human; then, woman-like; last of all, lady-like. My other complaint is of the hideous bust of Princess Alexandra on the titlepage. By-the-by, the tone of that Tennyson and Browning paper in the last number was delightful; but it isn't sound, or polite, to infer the characters of poets from their poems. And, again, the reason the Moxon-Browning nosegay shows so pale beside the Strahan-Tennyson nosegay is that so many of the finest flowers in the Browning parterre had previously been gathered for the Chapman-and-Hall-Browning nosegay.

The *Student* has this month redeemed its promise of giving a coloured illustration to Mr. Wright's last paper, and the whole number is very good. This is really an attractive magazine for people who like to know things.

I have received a few numbers of a very cheap periodical, called the *Stage*. But what is its little game—its specialty? What does it drive at? Perhaps I shall be able to judge better when I have seen a number or two more.

I do not know what circulation may have been reached by that astonishing periodical, *Good Words for the Young*, but I do know that it deserves a whole column to itself. *Good Words*, senior, starts this year with two new stories—one by Miss A. B. Edwards, and one by the author of "Citoyenne Jacqueline;" above all, with large clear type, which is used uniformly for both prose and verse. This is a great improvement. I do not know whether or not it was on my suggestion, but I do know that, immediately after the hint appeared in this column, the plan of printing poetry in the same type as prose was adopted in the *Fortnightly*. The only possible objection to the plan turns upon the question of space; but then no poetry ought to be printed that is not good enough to compensate for the room it takes.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

The pantomime at the LYCEUM, "Harlequin Humpty Dumpty"—with a tail of ten or twelve other nursery rhymes—does not contrast favourably with those at either of the two large houses. Perhaps it was hardly to be expected that at so small a theatre as the Lyceum pantomime would receive all the lavish attention that is volunteered to it at Drury-lane and Covent-garden; but there are accepted canons of good taste even in pantomime which should be held sacred; and, moreover, a certain consistent story—however impossible that story may be—is indispensable to the proper enjoyment of a piece of the kind. It is not sufficient that children should be sent on the stage in big masks; nor is it sufficient that a low comedian should hop about the scene in woman's dress and frilled drawers; nor is it sufficient that the playbill should contain a list of twenty scenes, or so; nor is it sufficient that the dialogue shall be studded with complimentary references to Mr. E. T. Smith. We want more than this. If we are bound to listen for two hours to the idiotic couplets—rhymeless, reasonless—that go to make up the dialogue of Mr. E. T. Smith's pantomime, it is only fair that, as a set off, we shall have pretty scenery and handsome dresses. But, with the single exception of the transformation scene—which is a dazzling piece of glitter—the scenery is beneath contempt, the company is incompetent, and the dresses are ineffective. Miss Sidney, Miss Annie Goodall, Miss Parkes, and Mr. Vokes do their best to apologise for the thirty dummies that back them up, but they do not succeed in infusing much life into the story. Mr. Vokes, by-the-way, is an exceedingly clever grotesque dancer, and quite original in his grotesqueries. The piece, altogether, is one that might pass muster at—say, a transpontine theatre, but it is quite out of place at the Lyceum.

Mr. J. A. Cave has a bustling pantomime of the rough old school at the VICTORIA, which is really worth going to see. The story, founded on Harrison Ainsworth's "Windsor Castle," is intelligible throughout. Mr. Cave, a clever burlesque actor, plays Bluff King Hal, and in the course of the piece sings a very neatly-written "patter-song," by Mr. Henry S. Leigh. The art of "patter-singing" is dying out; Mr. Cave is one of the very few actors on the stage who can sing such a song with volubility and distinct utterance. The transformation scene is brilliant enough, and the comic scenes are full of rough-and-ready bustle.

An unimportant skit on the Rachel case was produced at the STRAND last week, in the form of a farce, written by Mr. Hay, and called "Hue and Dye." The piece, which was sufficiently successful, does not call for special notice.

As a rule, I don't like popular readers. I have always thought it a daring and cold-blooded act to come before an audience in the tail-coat and white tie of the period and mount a kind of secular pulpit in order to read the works of favourite authors. I don't want people to read for me; and, without seeming to be egotistical, I have an idea that I can read—for my own amusement, mind—as well as most people. Of late years I believe these readers have taken to playing antics in their pulpits. They rave and rant; they mince and wince; they tuck up their shirt-sleeves, and run their fingers through their hair in frenzied fashion. They read, I hear, to a distant organ accompaniment. The simple gentleman in the white tie is a sufficiently painful spectacle, but the dress-coated gentleman who plays these monkey tricks seems to me a fit subject for a lunatic asylum. The same feeling of pity mingled with contempt runs through the audience as must have been experienced by all of us on hearing an indifferent singer attempt an indifferent comic song. If we must have readers let us have them of the stamp of Mr. P. B. Phillips, a modest young man, who gave his first public reading in England at the Victoria Hall, Bayswater, on Monday night. His reading seems perfectly legitimate, is unaided by trick, and he has evidently taken pains to understand his author. He reads prose far better than poetry, and would do well to banish for ever from his programme "The Song of the Shirt," "The Bridge of Sighs," and "The May Queen," the pet selections of the raving readers. When he gets to "Chadband," from "Beak House," he is all right, and proves that he has some stuff in him. Mr. Phillips's greatest success the other evening was in a little sketch from *All the Year Round*, called "Pray Employ Major Namby." I own to not having heard it before, and own to having laughed considerably at its narration. If Mr. Phillips will stick to prose and to un-

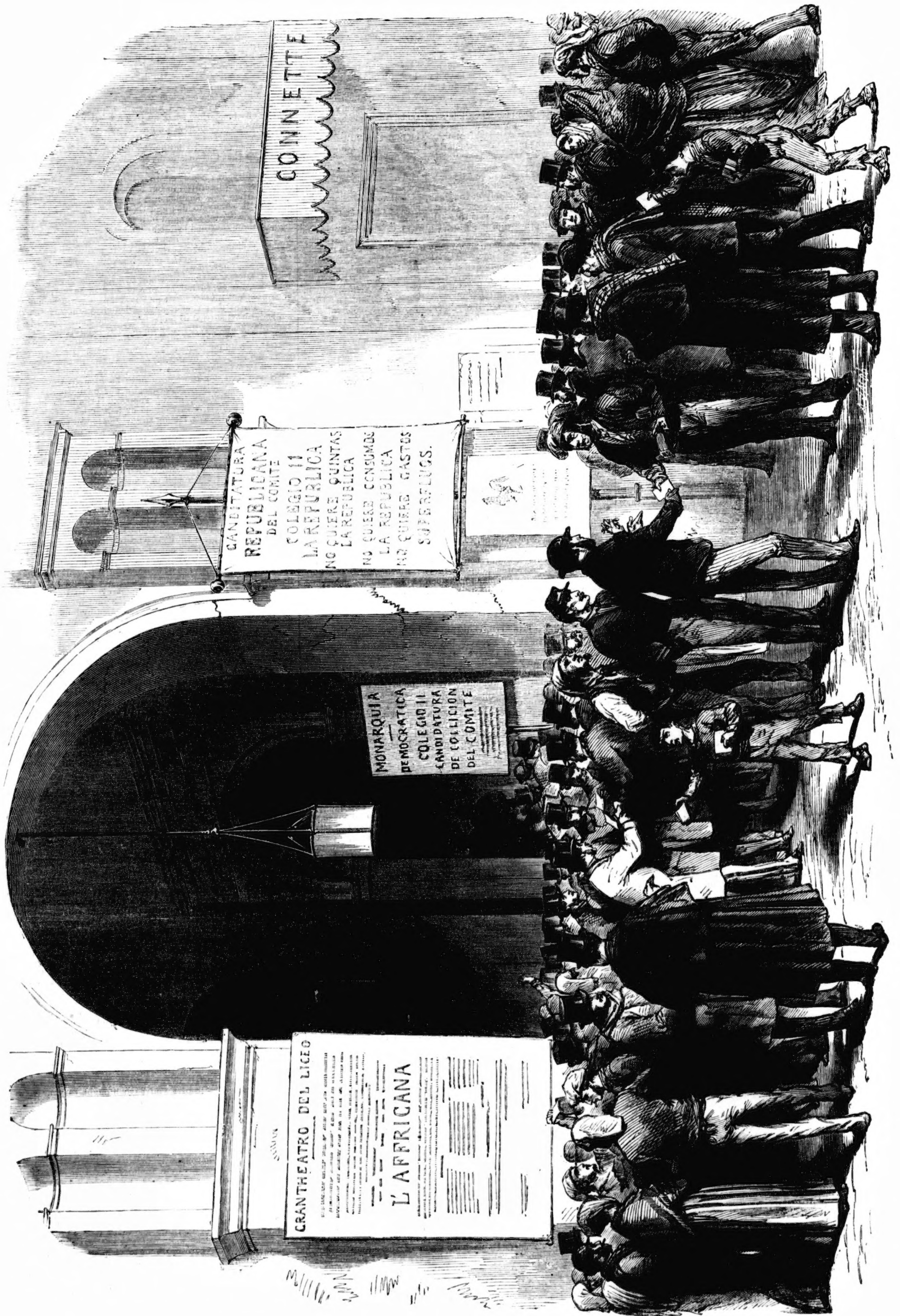
hackneyed selections he will be a valuable recruit in an army which must continue, I suppose, to invade Clapham, Brixton, and the provinces.

PROFESSOR MASSON ON SENTIMENTALISM.

PROFESSOR MASSON, in the course of a speech delivered at Edinburgh, at a meeting of the Scotch Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, said:—"The only possible objection that can be taken, or that is taken, to such a society as this, and to societies at all analogous to it, is one which you may hear sometimes summed up in the phrase or nickname of 'sentimentalism.' Sentimentalism is a common word amongst those who disapprove of associations of various kinds for expressing a reason for that disapprobation. Now there may be a great deal of use in keeping up this word sentimentalism, and using it sometimes in such way as expresses one's idea that wrong sentiments are entertained, or sentiments of a weak kind on particular subjects. But it has often struck me that this utterance of the word sentimentalism in such connections proceeds under forgetfulness of what the real advance of humanity has consisted in. What has humanity, what have human beings, improved in but in this respect, that gradually from time to time new feelings arise about what it is right to do and what it is wrong to do; and that those feelings or sentiments gradually came together and formed a larger conscience for human beings than they had before? The whole course of goodness in the world, one may say, has consisted in the gradual building up of new sentiments as to what is right and what is wrong. One sees it at a mere glance at the past practices of mankind in many things as compared with their present practices. There was a time when it was thought right, by even the most civilised communities, to slay, to butcher prisoners taken in war, or to sell all such prisoners into slavery; and it might have been called sentimentalism at that time if anyone had had a new notion on that subject, and had tried to propagate that notion. But the fact is that that sentiment grew, and now there is no civilised community who has had among itself established moralities to whom such a practice would not be detestable and heinous. Here is a case where you see historically the growth of the sentiment that came of a new feeling into the conscience of men, so as to enlarge the scope of facts on which that conscience is to be brought to bear. Again, there was a time not long ago, in our own country, when the torture of criminals, or of supposed criminals, in order to make them confess, was regarded as a practice perfectly fair and legal; but gradually a feeling arose—and it was sentimentalism at first—that such a practice was wrong, was atrocious; and this sentiment, entertained at first by few, gradually became so prevalent that torture was declared to be irreconcilable with the laws of England, of Britain, of human nature. So with many other things—with the whole institution of slavery—the abolition of slavery has been a triumph of sentimentalism. It has been the coming into effective rule of what originally was only a growing sentiment. Thus you see that this fluid thing called sentiment, which expresses itself merely in sighs and interjections at first—a mere thing of feeling—comes to be at last the most powerful thing in human society; and I repeat that the conscience of man has been a growing thing; that the conscience, perhaps, of the present time is larger, subtler, and more complex than the conscience of previous times, on account of the sentiment growing to be morality; and the time may come when the conscience of the present time may seem a very barbarous conscience. There are places over the world where things are done which cannot even be thought of here. There are parts of the world where the punishments are of a kind which we cannot suppose to be perpetrated by human beings upon each other. And so in the past. If you go back to the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and read their records you will find a most complete contrast, and, surely, in the present civilisation there are things which will be made obsolete and antiquated by the same process of building up gradually new sentiments into rules of conscience. Perhaps one of the most striking examples of that is the sentiment as to our duty to brute animals of the whole sentient class. Certainly we find that sentiment of old existing in a vague shape wherever human nature had any mildness and human society had attained any civilisation. But it has grown gradually, and is growing. That sentiment on this subject, which was expressed so beautifully by Wordsworth, was really a growth and a development of an older feeling entertained in the matter at all. Speaking, in his poem called 'Hart Leap Well,' of the lessons taught us as to our conduct by the very appearances of nature, the poet winds up with this striking stanza:—

One lesson, shepherd, let us two divide,
Taught both by what she shows and what conceals,
Never to blend our pleasure or our pride
With sorrow of the meanest thing that feels.

Now, that is perhaps a motto which ought to be taken by such a society as the present. For why? We are under a system of nature so constituted that we live by death. Every step we take we extinguish life. We live by death. Death is around us in every form. It is the very mystery of our existence that the higher organisms have to prey on the lower, and we, the so-called lords of creation, have to prey on all beneath us. That is the rule under which we live—the strange, mysterious rule; and all the more on this account it is necessary that we should arrive at more and more of morality in our dealings with the sentient existence below us. Morality is not confined to the dealings between man and man, but more and more it is becoming part of the conscience of civilised people that we owe duties not only among our own species, but to all that lives and breathes. Now, the statement given so picturesquely by the poet really expresses the difficulties of the question. What is that we are entitled to blend with the sorrow or with the death of the things around us that feel as we do? We are entitled evidently to blend our subsistence with them. We live by the death of other creatures; that is the law under which we live. But even within that space of ground what scope there is for more improved humanity! There have been cases brought out again and again in this city. I remember lately a most noble protest in the case of one animal as to the torture to which it was submitted in order that its flesh, as was supposed, might be made more palatable, according to the absurd prejudices of certain human beings. I think that protest was very noble, and its effect was evidently felt over a very large circle of the country. Again, in this very report you have brought to your view the necessity of greater humanity in the transport of animals to the market. That is a matter which must have struck every one in the habit of travelling. How often on board a steamer has one been pained to look at the poor pent-up creatures, miserable—more miserable than they need be—on their way to the death that was to feed men and women? How often has one been struck by some good-hearted sailor in some way trying to relieve some of the pain that these dumb creatures were feeling? Then we are entitled to mix the pursuit of science and truth, to advance truth that may be applied in relieving pain hereafter, with the sorrow of these creatures. Without speaking as to the limits of any such rights, one can certainly say from what one knows that the practice of vivisection in the so-called pursuit of truth has been carried so far as would revolt all of us if we knew the circumstances; and I know, as a fact, that the most eminent surgical and medical men and physiologists of the country have of late more and more had their attention called to this, and that they are expressing in private and in public their condemnation of certain abuses of this scientific right. For example, in order to demonstrate the commonest and simplest and most-known physiological truth, it used not to be uncommon to put an animal visibly to torture before a class; and now our best authorities condemn this practice, which is for no good whatever but giving ocular demonstration of truth already known, and that requires no demonstration. The question of sport—how far we are to mix our pleasures with the pain of animals—is a large and subtle question on which I will not enter; but I will simply say, in conclusion, that it is well to see in a community like this an association like this, even if it did nothing but represent the growing sentiments I have spoken of."



THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS AT BARCELONA: OPENING THE BALLOT-BOX



"AIMS FOR THE LOVE OF G'D!"—(FROM THE PICTURE BY MR. E. W. RESSILL, IN THE DUDLEY GALLERY)

OPENING THE BALLOT FOR THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS AT BARCELONA.

Our illustration represents the last of the recent series of political events at Barcelona. Of those events we have already given some particulars, and the municipal election is by no means the least important of them, since the old town has always been famous for its independence, as well as for its fiery tendency towards insurrection on the smallest opportunity. The ballot which was opened at the Theatre of the Lyaçe was a scene of no little excitement, and in the present state of public feeling was regarded as likely to be significant of the condition of popular opinion, even though no especial demonstration of a violent character accompanied the election.

"ALMS FOR THE LOVE OF GOD!"

WELL did the old Spanish mendicant, whom Mr. E. W. Russell has depicted in his excellent picture, know what he was about when he interrupted the "sweet converse" of the youthful Senor and Senorita with his whining petition, "Alms for the love of God!" for would they not gladly give something in order to be rid of him? But mightily startled must the said young lovers have been when the wizened face and grimy palm of the beggar were thrust between them; and it is easy to imagine that the youth felt more inclination to knock down the petitioner than to grant his petition. As for the maiden, we suspect that when the first surprise was over she felt an irresistible temptation to look at the ludicrous side of the incident, and to indulge in a quiet laugh at the whole affair. But the dog, why should he have been so remiss in the discharge of his duty as to sleep so complacently while an eavesdropper was at hand? Should he not have been upon the alert to give warning of the approach of unhalloved feet, stealthily as they may have crept upon the preoccupied and unsuspecting pair? Faithless, we fear, was that canine sentinel; and we hope the Senor, when next he goes a-wooing, will not trust over much to his dog's vigilance, else he may again be annoyed by the unwelcome demand of "Alms for the love of God!" of some even less discreet beggar than this.

THE RITUALISTS.

An adjourned meeting of clergy and laity belonging to the Ritualist party to consider the course to be pursued in consequence of the recent judgment in the case of "Martin v. Mackonochie" was held, on Tuesday evening, at Freemasons' Hall. Admission was by letters of invitation only. Archdeacon Denison presided, and an elaborate report prepared by the committee appointed at the previous meeting was read, which concluded with certain resolutions which appeared by the committee to be required. On these a long discussion took place, the Hon. C. Lindley Wood, the Rev. T. W. Perry, and others, counselling submission to the law of the land, under protest; while the Rev. W. J. Bennett, of Frome; the Rev. C. J. Le Geyt, of St. Matthias, Stoke Newington, and others, opposed this course, and supported an amendment which was worded as follows:—"Therefore this meeting is unable to reconcile submission to the present decree with its paramount and primary duty of obedience to the Church, and can only wait in patience the providence of God." Ultimately a resolution was passed declaring that the meeting did not consider the existing court of final appeal "qualified to declare the law of the Church of England upon either doctrine or ceremonial;" but, with respect to the particular judgment of the Court in Mr. Mackonochie's case, the meeting, "feeling the great difficulty of the present case, thinks there are many reasons why those who have used the ceremonials or practices now condemned by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council may be anxious to wait rather than to give immediate effect to the decision so pronounced, and considers it is a matter best left to the individual judgment and circumstances of each priest who has been accustomed to use the ceremonials in question." Mr. Mackonochie then moved, "That the clergy and laity present at this meeting deeply lament the late decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and see in it a call to use their respective positions in the Church and in the world to spread in all possible ways the doctrine of the Real Presence." He said that of all forms of oppression that of oppressing the conscience was the worst; and remarked, amidst loud applause, that, unless the Church of England can have her own courts, the time must come when she will ask to be delivered altogether from the burden of her union with the State. Mr. Perry moved as an amendment to the latter part of the resolution, "that the meeting would use all lawful means in its power to teach the doctrines sought to be impugned by this prosecution." A resolution was also adopted declaring the condemnation of Mr. Mackonochie in the costs of the case to be "a course of unusual and exceptional severity;" and the meeting broke up, after having sat nearly six hours.

There was another meeting of Ritualists, on Wednesday morning, at Freemasons' Hall, confined almost exclusively to those who are in favour of continuing the altar lights and other practices condemned by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. A long and very earnest conversation took place, in which Mr. Bennett, Mr. Orby Shipley, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Lowder, and other gentlemen joined. It was generally admitted that it would be very unwise to bind the clergy as a body to any particular course, inasmuch as circumstances differed in various parishes, and some might feel it their duty explicitly to obey the law of the Church on those points where it differed from the law of the land as recently expounded by the High Court of Appeal. Several clergymen have determined to continue the lights, at all events until they receive a monition from a spiritual authority. A question arose in reference to the course which must be taken to compel obedience to the decree of the Judicial Committee, and it was held to be a mistake that the Bishop of the diocese must necessarily proceed by monition or otherwise against a clergyman who used the practices and ceremonies complained of. Any person, it was said, might proceed by indictment against a clergyman so offending, and it was not likely that the Church Association, who had been the real promoters of the suit "Martin v. Mackonochie," would allow such an opportunity to slip. The question of the prosecution of Mr. Bennett in doctrinal matters was alluded to, and it was generally admitted that in the event of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council decreeing that the Real Presence in the Eucharist is antagonistic to the doctrines of the Church of England, the High Church party must, as a body, secede from the Establishment.

The Rev. W. J. Bennett, M.A., Vicar of Frome, the leader of the party who intend to resist the decree of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and who moved the amendment to that effect at Freemasons' Hall, has issued a fuller statement of his views, and invites all who agree with him to join in the following "declaration":—"We, the undersigned priests and deacons of the English Church, yielding to none in devoted loyalty to her Majesty the Queen, and the crown of these realms, as in all cases ecclesiastical and civil supreme, are nevertheless constrained, by prior obedience to the Catholic Church of Christ, to repudiate the authority of the Court of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which has lately pronounced a judgment in regard to the rites and ceremonies of the Church." The rev. gentleman states fully the grounds on which this repudiation is based, and proceeds—"In consequence, therefore, and in fulfilment of these premises, we, the undersigned priests and deacons of the English Church, feel ourselves bound to continue as heretofore in our several churches those rites, ceremonies, and usages of the primitive Church which have been condemned by a Court purely secular and contrary to the English Constitution. And this we do according to our Divine Lord's precept, which, while it enjoins us to obey Caesar in the things of Caesar, clearly enjoins us to obey God in the things that are God's."

A LADY, once a pupil in the London Orphan Asylum, has devoted the sum of £5000 to the building of the chapel of the new asylum now in course of erection at Watford.

THE NEW BISHOPS OF LONDON AND LINCOLN.

The Right Rev. John Jackson, D.D., whom her Majesty's *compté d'élire* has recommended as Dr. Tait's successor in the see of London, is a son of Mr. Henry Jackson, a gentleman formerly connected with business at Henley-on-Thames, and subsequently resident, we believe, at Mansfield, Nottinghamshire. He was born in London, in the year 1811, and is consequently now in his fifty-eighth year. He received his early education at Reading Grammar School under the late Dr. Valpy, and passed thence to Pembroke College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in Easter Term, 1833, obtaining a first class in the school of Literæ Humaniores, where his name stands side by side with Lord Canning, Mr. Robert Lowe, Dean Liddell, and Dr. Scott, Master of Balliol College. In the following year he gained the Ellerton prize for an English theological prize essay, the subject being the sanctifying influence of the Holy Ghost indispensable to human salvation, and in 1836 was chosen Head Master of the Proprietary School at Islington, in connection with King's College. This post he held, discharging its duties most efficiently, in conjunction with those of the Incumbency of St. James's, Muswell-hill, near Highgate, until 1846, when he was nominated by the Crown, we believe on the strong recommendation of Dr. Blomfield, then Bishop of London, to the important Rectory of St. James's, Piccadilly, within which parish Buckingham Palace is supposed to be included. In the following year he was appointed one of the chaplains in ordinary to the Queen, and one of the Canons of Bristol in 1852. He was chosen to preach the "Boyle Lectures" in 1853, and shortly after, on the death of Dr. John Kaye, was nominated by the Earl of Aberdeen to the see of Lincoln, which he has held to the present time. In 1845, and again in 1850, he was appointed one of the select preachers before the University of Oxford. He was eightieth Bishop of Lincoln, and he now becomes the 107th Prelate who sits in the chair of St. Millets and St. Erkonwald. As Bishop of London he will become, as a matter of course, Dean of the Chapel Royal, and enjoy the patronage of a little more than a hundred livings. Dr. Jackson is the author of some sermons, charges, &c.; and also of a popular little brochure, entitled "The Sinfulness of Little Sins."

Dr. Christopher Wordsworth, who has been nominated by her Majesty to succeed Dr. Jackson in the see of Lincoln, is the third and youngest son of the late Very Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, D.D., some time Dean of Bocking and Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, who died in 1846, and nephew, consequently, of the late Poet Laureate, William Wordsworth, of Rydal Mount. His mother was a Miss Priscilla Lloyd, and he was born in the year 1807. His eldest brother, John, who died in 1839, was a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; and his other brother, Charles, after having held for some years the Second Mastership of Winchester College, and the Wardenship of Trinity College, Glenalmond, Perthshire, is now Bishop of the united dioceses of St. Andrew's, Dunkeld, and Dumbane. Dr. Christopher Wordsworth, who has just entered on his sixty-second year, was educated at Winchester, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was elected Scholar in 1826, where he gained the Chancellor's English prizes and also the Browne medal for the Latin ode and epigrams in 1827, and again in 1828. He also gained the Porson prize for Greek lambics in 1828. He closed a brilliant undergraduate career in 1830 by taking his B.A. degree as senior classic in the tripos and senior Chancellor's medalist. He was shortly afterwards elected to a Fellowship in his college. Having entered successively into deacon's and priest's orders, he was appointed Public Orator in the University of Cambridge in 1836, and in the same year succeeded the late Archbishop Longley as Head Master of Harrow School. Here he laboured hard and diligently, but the High Church opinions evinced, especially in his "Theophilus Anglicanus," stood in the way of his success, and the numbers of the school dwindled down under his management to something considerably less than one hundred, when, at the end of eight years—in 1844—he was nominated by the late Sir Robert Peel to the Canonry at Westminster, which he has held for nearly a quarter of a century. He was chosen Hulsean lecturer at Cambridge in 1847, and delivered the Hulsean lectures in that and the following year. He has been a very extensive and voluminous writer on theological, and especially on controversial, subjects. The best known of his works are his edition of the "Greek Testament," with learned and copious notes on its text and interpretation (1859-68); seven series of "Occasional Sermons in Westminster Abbey;" "Lectures on Inspiration;" "Theophilus Anglicanus;" "Memoirs of William Wordsworth," with autobiographical memoranda; "Athens and Attica;" "Greece, Historical, Pictorial and Descriptive," with a History of the characteristics of Grecian art; "St. Hippolytus and the Church of Rome in the Beginning of the Third Century, from the Newly-discovered Philosophumena;" "Diary in France;" "Letters to M. Gondou on the Distinctive Character of the Church of Rome," a sequel to the same. He has also edited the "Correspondence of Richard Bentley, D.D.," "Ancient Writings from the Walls of Pompeii;" "Theocritus, from the Ancient MSS.;" "A Tour in Italy, with Reflections on its Present Condition and the Prospects of Religion in that Country" (two vols., 1863); "The Law of the Church on Ritual, a Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury;" "Lectures on the Apocalypse, Critical, Explanatory, and Practical;" "A Letter to Lord Dunsannon on the Proposed Subdivision of Dioceses;" "A Manual of Faith and Practice for those about to be Confirmed;" "A Paper on Capital Punishment;" "A Plea for the Church of Ireland;" "A Bicentenary Sermon on the Book of Common Prayer;" "Elements of Instruction concerning the Church and the Anglican Branch of it;" "The Holy Year;" "Hymns for Sundays and Holidays, with Thoughts on English Hymnology;" "Five Lectures on the Interpretation of the Bible;" "An Essay on the Question whether the Church of Rome is the Babylon of the Apocalypse;" "An Essay on Union with the Church of Rome;" "The Epistles of St. Paul Arranged Chronologically;" "The Explanation and Interpretation of the Book of Revelation;" "The Harmony of the Apocalypse;" "On the Interpretation of Scripture" (in reply to "Essays and Reviews"); "Notes at Paris, chiefly on the State and Prospects of Religion;" "Academic Unity: a Sermon at Cambridge;" "Four Sermons on the Church of Ireland and her Claims;" "On the Scriptural Obligation of the Lord's Day;" "Two Speeches on Synodical Judgments, with Especial Reference to the Judicial Functions of Convocation;" "Lectures on the Millennium;" "Remarks on the Proposed Admission of Dr. A. P. Stanley as Dean of Westminster;" and "Remarks on Chevalier Bunsen's 'Hippolytus.'" Dr. Wordsworth, who is married to one of the Frere family, now becomes the eighty-first Bishop of the diocese of Lincoln.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY has withdrawn the inhibition he issued against Brother Ignatius (the Rev. J. L. Lyne), and he will now be free to continue his ordinary ministrations in church. It is understood that, in compliance with the request of the Archbishop, he will not return to St. Edmund the King, Lombard-street, but that he will take some other metropolitan church for his services.

A YOUNG LADY named Lloyd, who recently lost both her mother and father, the latter a minister in Devonshire, and who has been staying at Baling for a week for a change of scene, threw herself from the parapet of a bridge on the Great Western Railway in front of an express-train. Both her feet were cut off above the ankles, and she was otherwise dreadfully mutilated.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE VOLUNTEERS.—Mr. Cardwell was waited on, the other day, by a deputation representing nearly the whole of the volunteer commanders throughout the country, whose business it was to urge upon the minister the insufficiency of the present capitation grant—£1 for efficient and 30s. for extra-efficient—and the necessity of doubling the grant for the former class. Lord Elcho, who was one of the spokesmen, observed that a liberal treatment of the volunteers, by maintaining the full efficiency of the force, would best enable the Government to effect a safe reduction of purely military expenditure. Mr. Cardwell, however, while expressing a great admiration for the volunteer force, seemed to be of the same opinion as Sir J. Pakington, that the present grant was sufficient to meet all necessary expenses of corps, and that no hopes could be held out of an increase.

TEE GROWTH OF LARGE TOWNS.

THE current report of the Registrar-General contains some valuable information relating to the populations of the various places which furnish weekly returns of mortality. It is estimated that in the middle of the present year there will be 3,170,751 persons living in London—not London properly so called, but the area which is bounded on the north by Hampstead, on the south by Sydenham, on the east by Bow, and on the west by Hammersmith—comprising 77,997 acres in all, or about 122 square miles. In 1801 the official returns gave 951,863 inhabitants; in 1811 the total had become 1,188,815; in 1821, 1,378,947; 1831 gave 1,654,994; 1841 followed with 1,948,369; 1851 showed 2,362,236; and the last Census gave 2,803,989, and now it is estimated that there are 3,170,751 people living in what is popularly termed London. The growth of some other large towns has also been remarkable; thus, in 1851 there were 137,328 persons living in Bristol; 1861 gave 151,063, and now it is calculated there are 169,423. Birmingham had 232,811 inhabitants in 1851; in 1861 there were 296,076, and now the total is supposed to reach 360,846. The population of Liverpool in 1851 was 375,955; in 1861 it was 443,938, and now the Registrar-General calculates there are 509,052 inhabitants. Manchester had 303,382 souls in 1851, 338,722 in 1861, and now it is stated there are 370,892. Salford reached 85,108 in 1851, 102,499 in 1861, and now the total is 119,350. Sheffield had 135,310 inhabitants in 1851, 185,172 in 1861, and now there are stated to be 239,752. Bradford reached 103,778 in 1851, 106,218 in 1861, and now there are supposed to be 138,522 persons living there. Leeds has risen from 172,270 and 207,165 to 253,110. Similarly, Hull has increased from 84,690 and 97,661 to 126,682; and Newcastle-on-Tyne from 87,784 and 109,108 to 130,503. Liverpool is by far the most densely-populated place, for there are as many as 997 persons living on every acre. On the other hand, Sheffield has only 10.5 persons per acre. The relative density of these large towns is shown by the following arrangement:—Sheffield has, as has been said, 10.5 persons per acre; Leeds has 11.7; Bradford has 21.0; Salford, 23.1; Newcastle, 24.5; Hull, 35.6; Bristol, 36.1; London, 40.7; Birmingham, 46.1; Manchester, 82.7; and Liverpool, 99.7. The population of all these towns put together does not reach that of London by 752,622. It is to be expected, therefore, that London contributes the greatest number of births and deaths towards the various weekly totals. Thus, in the present weekly report it appears that there were 4151 births registered in the eleven large English towns in the past week, towards which London has 2409, leaving 1742 for the remaining towns. Again, the weekly bill shows that there were 2796 deaths recorded in the same English towns, and here London claims 1501, against 1295 in the other ten towns. It appears from the various reports that have been issued, that there have been 115,741 births registered in London in the fifty-three weeks ending Jan. 2 last. There have also been 74,908 deaths recorded in the same period of time; so that there have been 312 births in London for every day in the past year, as well as 202 deaths.

OBITUARY.

VISCOUNT STRANGFORD.—After a few hours' illness, Percy, eighth and last Viscount Strangford, died at his town residence in Cumberland-place, Hyde Park-corner, last Saturday morning. His Lordship was the youngest of the five children of Percy Clinton Sydney, sixth Viscount Strangford, K.C.B.—the distinguished diplomatist and the translator of Camoens—by his wife, Ellen, youngest daughter of Sir Thomas Burke, Bart., and widow of Mr. Nicholas Browne, of Mount Hazel, in the county of Galway. The lamented peer was born Nov. 26, 1826, consequently he was only forty-three years of age; and married, on Feb. 6, 1862, Emily Anne, youngest daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort, K.C.B. On the death of his brother, George Augustus, seventh Viscount Strangford—one of the most promising young men who had entered on the arena of politics, he being classed as one of the prominent members of the "Young England party," M.P. for Canterbury, and subsequently a member of the Peelite section—the late Viscount succeeded to the family honours as Viscount Strangford, of Strangford, in the county of Down, in the Peerage of Ireland, and Baron Penshurst, of Penshurst, in the county of Kent, in that of the United Kingdom, which titles become extinct by his death without male issue. The late Viscount Strangford was born at St. Petersburg, his father being accredited as British Minister at the time at the Imperial Court. He was appointed an Attaché to the Embassy at Constantinople in May, 1845; and ultimately became Oriental Secretary in July, 1857, which post he vacated in October, 1858. He was an eminently accomplished linguist, and was a member of several literary and scientific societies.

SIR J. A. GORDON, G.C.B.—Admiral Sir James Alexander Gordon, G.C.B., the Governor of Greenwich Hospital, died at his official residence in that establishment, on Friday week, at the ripe old age of eighty-six years. The deceased had seen considerable service, and attained the rank of Admiral on Oct. 7, 1822. In 1840 he succeeded to the appointment of Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich Hospital and the Royal Naval School, and to the post of Governor of the establishment in October, 1853, which position he held at the time of his death.

THE RETURN FOR WEXFORD BOROUGH was declared null and void, in the Dublin Court of Common Pleas, on Tuesday afternoon. The petition was against Mr. Devereux, on the ground that the Sheriff declared him elected, on his competitor, Mr. Motte, retiring, although he (Mr. Devereux) had but just before demanded a poll, the show of hands having been in favour of Mr. Motte. The Court, after hearing the arguments of counsel, unanimously decided that the return was invalid.

EDUCATION.—On Tuesday Lord Halifax presided at the annual soiree of the Halifax Mechanics' Institute. Lord Halifax said he was in favour of a universal system of education based upon local taxation and aided by the national treasury. This education he would make compulsory with respect to the children of criminals, paupers, and vagrants. Mr. Dixon also expressed himself in favour of a national system of education, and said that, if it were based on local rates and general taxation, the taxpayers would not be content unless the attendance at school was compulsory. Mr. Stansfeld expressed his concurrence with the views of Lord Halifax and Mr. Dixon.

RATING IN POPLAR.—The publication of the last poor rate in the parish of All Saints, Poplar, was made in the usual manner on Sunday, and took the parishioners by surprise. It is 1s. 10d. in the pound, the previous rate being only 1s. in the pound. The cause of this sudden increase is owing to the large amount of arrears due on the former rates of 1s. in the pound, and it is feared there will be a still larger amount of arrears on the increased rate. A general rate of 2d. in the pound, and a sewer rate of a halfpenny in the pound, were published at the same time, and a main-drainage rate of 3d. in the pound will be shortly made. The East and West India Dock Company are assessed upon a rental of £100,000 per annum for their docks, warehouses, basins, sheds, and works, and they will have to pay to the parish of Poplar on the four rates this quarter the sum of £11,520 12s. 8d. The parish is not burdened with so many paupers as it was at the corresponding period of last year, and if the present mild temperature continues for the remainder of the winter quarter, a still further decrease of pauperism is anticipated.

A FORTUNE FOR A SONG.—The Vienna journals give a curious story left by a rich eccentric octogenarian named Stanislas Poltzmayr, who lately died on his property near Pesth. After bequeathing pensions to all his old servants, and alms to the poor, he sets down an extraordinary clause instituting as his universal legatee M. François Lotz, Hungarian by origin and a notary by occupation in a little town near Vienna. But the testator annexes one condition:—"My property," he wrote, "will belong to M. Lotz when he shall have sung either at La Scala, in Milan, or the San Carlo, in Naples, the parts of Otello in the opera of that name, and that of Elvino in 'La Sonnambula.' I do not dispose of my wealth in this manner for the sake of being thought an original; but, having been present, four years ago, at an evening party in Vienna, I heard this gentleman sing a cavatina from each of those operas with a beautiful tenor voice. Therefore, I believe him likely to become an excellent artist. In any case, if the public hisses him he can console himself easily with three millions of florins (£300,000), which I leave him." M. Lotz has been at Naples for the last month, preparing to carry out the wishes of the deceased. The notary is not forty, has a well-tuned voice, and works night and day to learn as quickly as possible the two parts, with their pronunciation and singing. He will probably make a fiasco; but the property is well worth the hazard.

A NEW FEATURE IN LIFE ASSURANCE.

It is now pretty generally known that the surrender value of an ordinary life policy is for years worth next to nothing, and that even when the policy has acquired some value the surrender price is totally disproportionate to the premiums that have been paid. It is true that the gains on insurances from lapsed policies swell the profits of an office, and that on the mutual principle those lives that are enabled to hold or participate in the surplus derived from such source of revenue; but the dread of the risk of forfeiture of the sum insured, and of the loss of the value of the policy, have hitherto proved great obstacles to the extension of life insurance, for if the insured at any time should fail to pay the annual premium when due the policy would be forfeited, and any fraction which might be allowed for it would be accorded as a pure act of grace, and be uncertain in its amount. By a new system devised by Dr. Farr, and adopted by an insurance company in Manchester and in London, an insured can, at any time, after having paid his first premium, even when the policy is only one year old, draw out, either as a loan or as a surrender policy, rather less than one half of the whole amount of the premiums that have been paid. As each policy has a current realisable value, it becomes a security as readily negotiable as a bank note, and can at any time be converted into cash. The only form of investment allowed by the company is Government security. Eighty per cent of the premiums is invested in the funds, at compound interest, to provide for the policies; the remaining 20 per cent being set apart for expenses. The insurance premiums being thus invested in the Government funds, the risk necessarily attendant upon doubtful security is avoided. Even to persons of settled and certain means the loss of all control over their contributions, and the compulsion to go on paying the premiums punctually, down to death, under pain of forfeiture, are objectionable; but to the million whose incomes are uncertain and which might perish on an interruption in health, a decline in business, or the approach of old age, the system of insurance in general use presents great hardships. Another new feature connected with the British Imperial Corporation consists in the indorsement of the surrender value, on the back of every policy issued, for the first and for every subsequent year it may be in force. Some of the improvements which are offered to the public by Dr. Farr's new system may be shown as follows:—A man, twenty-seven years of age, insures for £300 to be paid at his death, for which he pays £7 1s. 3d. per annum. Immediately £5 13s. is to be invested in Government Securities, and of this sum £3 is withdrawable on demand, either for temporary or permanent use, on deposit of the policy. Suppose, at the age of thirty-seven, when his policy has been ten years in existence, he is overtaken by reverses of any kind and requires temporary assistance, he can demand the banking account invested in Government Securities amounting to £24 1s., and thus obtain the aid he requires without prejudice to his insurance. Under these arrangements every insurer participates equally in the same solid advantages; there are no benefits given to one at the expense of the other, therefore the principle of equity has full play. Another illustration of the advantages of the new system may be shown thus. A person accustomed to travel, aged forty-four next birthday, effects a Government security life policy of £2500 on his own life. After a period of three years circumstances require him to reside abroad. The usual removal notice is forwarded, but it fails to reach the insured; the premium is not paid, and therefore, in ordinary cases, the policy would be valueless. This can never happen under the new system. The insured dies at the end of the next seven years. His executors, on searching among the papers of the deceased, find the policy and three receipts for premiums paid. On examination of the policy they discover that it possesses an indisputable value, and that, in accordance with the banking account indorsed upon the policy opposite to the third year, they can demand the immediate payment of £138 15s., being the value of the policy after three premiums have been paid. Under Dr. Farr's system, a policy-valuation table is published, by which each insurer can ascertain for himself the current realisable value of his policy for every premium paid. Under the title of "self-insurance," the new system has been advantageously combined with cases where policies are made payable, at a certain specified age, during the life of the insured; in case of death before the age specified, the insurance being paid in full. In case of endowments on the lives of children with Government security, nearly the whole of the premiums paid are returned in case of death before the age at which the endowment is made payable. Contrasting this plan of life insurance with that hitherto in operation, it will be found that insurers enjoy privileges of a most valuable character; and the public will do well to look into the principles of the new system now in operation, which offers perfect security and also protects their rights and interests.

AN IMPORTANT MEETING of delegates from the metropolitan vestries was held, on Wednesday, at the Court-house, Marylebone, to memorialise the Home Secretary on the subject of the inefficiency of the police system. An exhaustive document, setting forth the views of the meeting, was agreed to and will shortly be presented to Mr. Bruce.

A GRAVE JOKE.—A bet made by a wag of Berlin on New-Year's Day attracted crowds to one of the principal streets of the capital. In this street there is a hairdresser's shop, and the author of the bet had undertaken to sit four hours, without moving, in place of the wax figure in the window. At three in the afternoon he appeared at his post, dressed in a white sheet and with a huge wig on his head, surmounted by a fez cap. Every effort was made by the bystanders to make him show some sign of life. Street-boys were tempted by the promise of large rewards to make their most ridiculous grimaces, and address him in all sorts of funny speeches; but all in vain. He remained immovable until the clock struck seven, when he rose, bowed gravely to the assembled crowd, and retired into the shop.

A PUZZLED WELSH JURY.—At the Montgomeryshire Quarter Session at Welshpool, last week, before the Earl of Powis and Mr. C. Wynn, M.P., a tramp was indicted for stealing a jacket. The prisoner was proved to have sold the stolen article. After a lengthy consultation, the jury returned a verdict of guilty against the prisoner, and, to the surprise of everyone in court, accompanied the verdict with a recommendation to mercy. The Chairman—On what ground, may I ask? The Foreman (evidently puzzled)—I do not know (Laughter). The Chairman—We are generally glad to take cognisance of such recommendations from juries, but we like to know upon what ground the recommendations are made. The foreman then turned round to his colleagues in the box, another consultation ensued, and, after the lapse of a few minutes, the foreman suddenly started up and explained the recommendation by saying, "We recommended him to mercy because no one would commit the crime"—an explanation which elicited a loud burst of laughter from a crowded court.

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.—There is a familiar story of a beleaguered city in old time, whose inhabitants, on taking counsel as to the best means of defence, were strongly urged by a party of tanners to clothe themselves, their gates, and their walls, with leather, inasmuch as there was "nothing like leather" for toughness and protecting power. The disinterestedness of the proposal was obvious, and, of course, ensured its adoption. The tale, though old, has an application even to the new reformed Parliament. As in preceding Sessions, a large proportion of the members of the Legislature are personally interested in the maintenance of an extravagant military and naval outlay, either from being themselves the recipients or channels of the public money, or from having relatives who are similarly circumstanced. This class of persons are now alarmed at the manifest tendency of public opinion towards retrenchment, and the reduction of the jobbery and profligate waste of taxation which has hitherto characterised successive Administrations of each political party. They are therefore bringing their influence to bear upon some of the "leading" journals with a view to criticise and hamper the course of prudent economy to which Mr. Gladstone's Government is pledged. "The necessity for maintaining the efficiency of the forces" is the parrot-cry which will now be dinned into the ears of the public by the organs of the classes personally interested in extravagant outlay. The taxpayers must maintain a vigilant eye, and exercise a constant pressure upon their Parliamentary representatives, or they will find that the promised retrenchments are only (as so often before) a delusion. The memorable words of that sagacious statesman, the late Sir Robert Peel, cannot be too often repeated:—"If the House of Commons listens to the opinion of military men who are naturally prejudiced upon this subject (war expenditure), they will involve the country in an outlay that no revenue can bear." The present prevalence of pauperism and distress is largely owing to the waste of money and the permanent burdens involved by the regard paid by past Parliaments to these interested military and naval advisers.

Literature.

Passages from the American Note-Books of Nathaniel Hawthorne, Author of "Transformation," &c. 2 vols. London: Smith, Elder, and Co. 1869.

It is pretty generally admitted that Nathaniel Hawthorne was the most original genius America has yet produced. The only persons who doubt this are the adherents of Walt Whitman, and they are not a numerous class in this country. It is therefore with peculiar interest that one finds opened the leaves of the diary of the author of "The Scarlet Letter" and "Transformation." This selection of passages from his note-books, illustrating as they do both his private and his merely literary life, appears to have been made by his widow, and, barring a few trivialities and repetitions, it is a capital selection.

Nobody could possibly have read Hawthorne with attention without wondering very much what was the private history of such a very peculiar writer. Had he money of his own, independent of what he won by literary labour? Did he care much for distinction? Did he ever marry? If so, had he children? Was his married life a happy one? To these questions, and to some others, the delightful volumes before us supply an answer. Hawthorne, though he had, apparently, no resources beyond literature till he got into office under the States Government, was never poor, in the London sense of the word for literary men. After his marriage, he appears never to have had any money trouble which amounted to more than annoyance. He seems to have been keenly sensitive to distinction (of a high order only, of course); for, on having visited the room in which he wrote "The Scarlet Letter," he enters in his diary the words, "In this chamber FAME was won"—the capitals being his. Again, Hawthorne was a married man, and his marriage appears to have been a singularly felicitous one. He also appears to have had beautiful children, full of poetic intelligence. And thus, part of our curiosity about a very distinguished man is gratified.

But these extracts from Hawthorne's note-books abound in attractions of another kind. Noted down as they occurred to him from time to time, we find here the first rough hints of nearly all the writings that have made him famous. There is also the love-story which Longfellow versified in "Evangeline." About a few of the notes of this kind there is a certain degree of triviality; but the majority of them are of the deepest interest to those who care to look into the inside of a literary man's mind.

From another class of notes, those which relate incidents of travel and home-life, we gather that Hawthorne was a very minute observer of external things, and that he did not handle life with gloves on. He seems to have been rather abstemious, and yet keenly sensitive to flavours and scents of all kinds—as might have been expected in such a temperament. Besides this, he appears to have greatly disliked being invited out. He records his own natural facility in dodging demands of that kind, and says that Destiny herself has often been foiled in the attempt to get him out to dinner. This shyness, also, is what any reader of his books would be prepared for.

How a man like Hawthorne could ever have got through the duties of Consul at Liverpool must remain a mystery. We have the deepest admiration of the type represented by Leigh Hunt, and of Leigh Hunt himself in particular, and there was much affinity between the two men. But there must have been something thin about the nature of a man who so distinctly preferred Hunt to other and stronger men in England. And what Englishman can forgive Hawthorne for his dislike of the full-blown Englishwoman—the mature cabbage-rose of British loveliness? No doubt there is many an English matron who is not only large but loud, whose personality is not only impressive but obtrusive—who, in fact, would be the better for a fit illness or a series of *jours maigres*. Again, Hawthorne, as an American, would have a prejudice in favour of the thin, pallid types of his native land. Yet he described the large as well as lovely Zenobia with zest ("Blithedale Romance"); and, on the whole, an Englishman cannot forgive him for not admiring the full-blown Englishwoman. This does not affect our welcome of these volumes, of which we have to say that they are most delightful easy reading, and of permanent, almost inexhaustible, interest.

Run to Earth. A Novel. By the Author of "Lady Audley's Secret," &c. 3 vols. London: Ward, Lock, and Tyler.

In the humorous language of the *Daily Telegraph* concerning the recent creation of the Viscountess of Beaconsfield, Miss Braddon, like Mr. Disraeli, is "too much for us." The Premier will do as he pleases, and so will the gifted lady novelist. It is useless not to be pleased. Criticisms on fiction and statecraft are alike unheeded, or the favourable criticisms are dexterously turned to good account. Thus, in thorough accordance with the spirit of her great senior in the field of novel-writing, Miss Braddon quotes in a preface the authority of "one of the most accomplished reviewers of the age" in unswerving praise of sensation fiction; and we are told also that "Colonel Mure, in his admirable work on Greek Literature, states that 'the mass of mankind, in all ages, are more interested in the study of facts than of opinions; in listening to the accounts of great or marvellous adventures, than to commentaries on the admiration of which they may be deserving.'" Against Colonel Mure, with Miss Braddon riding pillion, who would be so daring as to shiver the literary lance?

In praise of "Run to Earth" it must be said that it is as full of incident as Burton's "Anatomy" is full of quotation. These incidents, of course, can by no means be all new; but many of them are quite useless, out of place, or inexplicable. But we really fancy they answer the purpose of exciting the reader, which the "most accomplished reviewer" insists should be one of the first aims of story-tellers. The book was written for one of the "oldest and most largely circulated of the cheap weekly periodicals"; and is now revised and altered, which accounts for a few hundred asterisks (* * *) and conveys a doubtful compliment to kitchen-maids and to those newly-enfranchised beings, our uneducated masters. The story, it may be assumed, must be known from former print, as well as from the stage. A glance at it will answer the present purpose. The beginning is the murder of a ship's captain for his money, "down by Ratcliffe-highway or Poplar," by one Black Milsom, who calls himself the father of a beautiful girl whom he has stolen from her Italian parents years before the story opens. For another offence Milsom is transported, whilst the girl, who must be called Honoria Milford, falls under the notice of an amiable and middle-aged Baronet, Sir Oswald Eversleigh, who educates and, finally, marries her. Then we become intimate with Sir Oswald's nephew and heir, Reginald, a thorough-paced villain, whom Sir Oswald disinherits because of his pranks with women and men, which have been so bad as to lead to ruin and suicide. But Reginald's friend, Victor Carrington, a half-Frenchman and a surgeon, is a deeper villain still. For the promise of £20,000 he destroys Lady Eversleigh's character, and then poisons Sir Oswald. However, a new will that had been made has been destroyed, and Reginald and Carrington are as badly off as before. Lady Eversleigh enjoys the bulk of the property. From this moment the field Carrington devotes himself to killing off every one who stands between the great property of Sir Oswald and the nephew Reginald—now Sir Reginald, by the way, who is frightened and timid, but yet is obliged to succumb to the superior genius of his intellectual and unscrupulous friend. The remainder of the story shows more than one—perhaps more than one dozen—scenes of horror. Milsom steals Lady Eversleigh's child just as he had stolen herself twenty years before. He has an accident and confesses, Sir Reginald (we are supposing it to be understood that the guilty people get punished) is accidentally asphyxiated in Paris, and dies a ruined and low drunkard, Carrington escapes by going out as doctor to an Arctic expedition, and poetical justice is really too much outraged when he and none of the crew of the vessel are heard

of again. What the crew had done to be thus punished for their Jonah we do not know. There are more deaths, probable suicides, &c. And perhaps it ought to be mentioned that Captain George Jernam, the brother of the man who was murdered, like Marley, "to begin with," is the good genius of the story, who saves innocent people, without, however, bringing murderers to justice in the pages of largely-circulated cheap literature. In conclusion, let us say that Lady Eversleigh, the poor, abducted, street-singing girl, proves to be a lady of high birth and good fortune; and that some pleasing characters—the two Dales, and Captains Coppelstone and Duncombe, with George Jernam, of course, and his wife—cast something like a proper light on a story which is otherwise thoroughly full of horrors. But the characters, as a rule, are too full of mystery, and they show up in stage disguises in which accomplished actors could scarcely hope to succeed. There is little of novelty in this novel, and there are errors of many kinds. But where is the use of pointing them out, when authors and great reviewing authorities are content, and when, as we have no doubt, the public will be content likewise?

Carmen Rusticanum: An Essay on the Condition of the Peasantry, &c. By ARISTYLLUS HAZEL. London: T. Bosworth.

The condition of the peasantry has led "Aristyllus Hazel" to moralise over it in a rather long poem in couplets. The title-page considers it "in connection with Memory as the Mould of Character; Hope as the Companion of Improvement; Self-love as the Mainpring of Human Exertion; with Incidental Reflections." The author is hotly in favour of raising the wages of the labouring peasants to the standard of human wants, as otherwise they can have no hope nor self-love, and so must sink lower and lower in moral debasement. The arguments are stanch and chivalrous, and the author is needlessly modest concerning his capacity for verse-making—although here and there may be found ludicrously faulty lines, which are astonishing when compared with the excellence of the rest. Here are eight lines which will show his style:—

Where is the man, with ev'ry prize attain'd,
Each honour seized, each decoration gain'd,
Who feels his skill in all vocations sure,
His fame achiev'd, his eminence secure?
Given the highest pinnacle of State,
T'ward lower things the hope will gravitate,
Peers will attempt the toils of humble life,
And pine for the solitude of strife.

There is much material for reflection in these pages. The "hire" is not worthy of the "labourer" in England just now.

The Young Man Setting Out in Life. By WILLIAM GUEST, F.G.S. Second Edition, revised. London: Hodder and Stoughton.

The young men of the kingdom have probably profited by the first edition of this little work, and may recommend the second to their friends. Its character may be guessed—social morality inculcated more from the parson than the paternal point of view. We have always held that people resent having Scripture texts thrown at them; and believe that, say, Mr. Kingsley's novels are more likely to do good than are Mr. Kingsley's sermons—and they are the plainest and most sensible discourses we know. But Mr. Guest offends but little in this way, and probably feels diffident as to his literary powers. His little book will surely make good way, as all serious and kindly attempts to reform certain vices, follies, dissolutions, and stupidities of young manhood deserve to do.

Pilgrim Battles: the Cross and the Crescent. By EDWARD FARR, Esq., Author of "The Young Pupil's Easy Guide to Geography," &c. London: Dean and Son.

A remarkably tiny sketch of the Crusades, which, however, is quite enough to induce the youthful student to wish for more. It is clearly printed, with good paper and type, and has some few woodcuts quite good enough for the purpose. They show Bernard exciting his hearers to join the Crusades, Blondel and Richard, and so forth. The little book is plainly written, and Mr. Farr is right in making his big heroes talk heroically to one another. It may not be exactly historic, but it is fascinating for children.

TINSLEY'S CHEAP NOVELS.

The Waterdale Neighbours. By JUSTIN M'CARTHY, Author of "Paul Massie," &c. The Pretty Widow. A Novel. By Charles H. ROSS. London: Tinsley Brothers.

The series of "Cheap Novels" published by Messrs. Tinsley are, for their price, which is but two shillings a volume, the handsomest reprinted fictions of the day. "The Waterdale Neighbours," by Mr. M'Carty, should attract attention just now, when Conservatives are trying to prove themselves Radicals and Radicals are talking Conservatism. This is no place for politics, but it is the place to say that politics in the story are not sufficient to keep the idlest reader from enjoying some fine pictures of character and variety of incident which cannot fail to provoke interest.

Mr. Ross's story, "The Pretty Widow," is of the gay and fascinating kind. His pictures of French village life are pleasant and true to nature. The widow herself is more than pretty—we would say delightful; and the seemingly-dull fortunes of the English tutor are touched with a delicate hand. The story never flags in the brisk qualities mentioned, unless it be on the very last page, where the reader is left to write another chapter for himself. But there is little doubt how that should go—and what blame if Mr. Ross gives himself the benefit of the doubt?

MESSRS. CASSELL'S "TWO-SHILLING SERIES."

Under the title of the "Two-Shilling Series," Messrs. Cassell are now publishing, for young readers, some volumes which are at once cheap and good. Cheap as they are, they may yet be described as of "the best"; for, whilst the literature may be honestly commended, we must not overlook the excellence of the paper and printing, of the binding and gilt edging, and of the illustrations in colours by Mr. Kronheim. Two of these volumes are now before us.

"New Stories and Old Legends," by Mrs. T. K. Hervey, has but one fault, and that a fault by no means so common as people sometimes say—apologetically. It is a little too good. The name of Mrs. T. K. Hervey (the Eleonora Louisa Montagu whom Leigh Hunt complimented so prettily in "The Feast of the Violets") is sufficient guarantee for the poetry and grace of the "new stories" and the good treatment of the "old legends." The volume begins with "Stories of the Sun's Path"—twelve stories of the months, each containing a beautiful fable or allegory, well calculated to arrest serious attention. Juvenile readers may find them difficult to understand; but that will give a capital opportunity for older people to enjoy the pages and give a little explanation where necessary. Some strange stories complete the volume—notably some weird legends of "Cat-Witches" which Monk Lewis (to judge from Shelley's "Journal") might have envied, or, perhaps, actually invented.

In "Owen Carstone; or, a Youth's First Steps on the Journey of Life," the author of "Holidays at Llandudno" does not go much out of the beaten track in search of novelty. But there is always a market for literature which deals with the "Varieties in English Life" amongst boys, since books wear out, and new boys come in. Here we have Mr. Bruce and his son Harry leaving London to visit the large and somewhat poor family of the Carstones in the country—it is to be feared that Mr. Carstone is an author!—and in return for hospitality Mr. Bruce puts young Owen to the school where Harry is, and pays all expenses for a time. Then, of course, come the school adventures, the friendships, the quarrels, the scrapes, the meannesses, and the repentances. Finally, "Owen learned to emulate Harry's steadfast principle, and Harry learned to correct his inclination to selfishness, from living constantly with one so generous and self-denying as Owen."

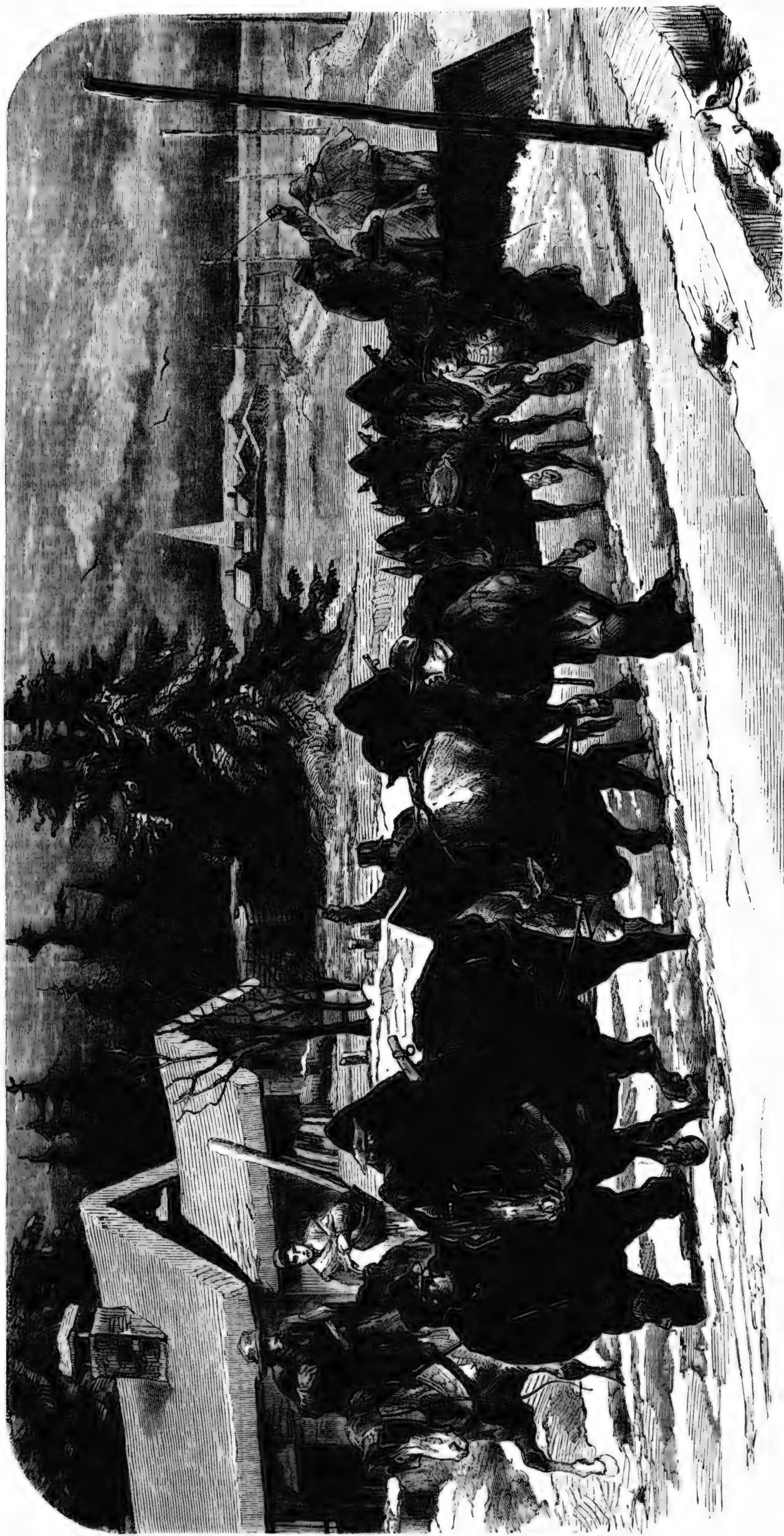
SNOW-CLEARING ON THE JURA.

THE present mildness of the season, like the inclement heat of last summer, appears to be very general in most parts of Europe; and even in some of the places where ice and snow usually reign from November to the middle of February there are few indications of the winter season. There are regions, however—of one of which we gave a representation in our Christmas Number—which may be called the homes of ice and snow, and there none but the inhabitants would easily recognise any material difference between a

mild and a severe season. In the Vosges, the Doubs, and the Jura the pine-forests disappear under the snow, the trees resembling gigantic obelisks of white marble, or with vast feathery arms spreading out from a central pillar of down. In the Jura, when the incessant falling flakes have filled the valleys often to the height of many yards, there is no guide for the traveller but the tall posts that are placed by the roadside; and even these frequently disappear, so that the unfortunate wayfarer must trust to Providence and to his own capability of discovering the bearings of the journey in the black monotony of dead white that everywhere

surrounds him. Some means, however, are adopted for lessening this dangerous state of things; and our illustration represents the method of clearing the roads by means of what must be called a drag or snow-plough, drawn by a team of several powerful horses, and guided by a band of hardy mountaineers, who devote themselves thoroughly to the work. When the snow-bed is very deep, the back of the plough has to be heavily weighted with stones to keep it down to the level of the road; and the tug and strain on that slippery and yielding surface are so great as to render the operation a slow one. This plan is not confined alone to the Jura; for in

the departments of the Doubs, the Vosges, and the Meurthe the same plan is necessary; and, though there is no law to enforce its adoption, the general recognition of the custom has established it as a means of mutual preservation to the inhabitants of those frozen districts. When the heavy vehicle arrives at a village, another relay of horses and men take the place of those who have brought it from the last station; and in this way the equipage goes on from point to point on the route, leaving behind it the deep black furrow that gives safety to the traveller between the high walls of snow.



SNOW PLOUGH USED FOR CLEARING THE ROADS IN THE JURA.

THE CHASE OF THE ENOSSIS. OUR Engraving represents the chase of the Greek blockade-runner Enossis by Hobar, Pacha, the Turkish Admiral. The facts of the affair, as already reported, are briefly these:—On Dec. 14 the Enossis was pursued by the Izzedin into the waters of Aspronisi, three miles from Syra. The Izzedin fired, it is said, a blank cartridge, to which the Enossis replied by a shot which damaged the paddle of the Turkish steamer. The latter then asked help from the Admiral's frigate, which was in view. Hobar Pacha then approached and opened fire on the Enossis, which replied with shell, smashing the frigate's boats and doing other injury. This done, she entered the port of Syra. Hobar Pacha followed with his frigate and the Izzedin. As soon as he anchored, he demanded that a tribunal,

of which the foreign Consuls were to form part, should pronounce as to whether the Enossis had not committed an act of piracy in firing on a ship of war, and if she and the Cyete should not be given over to the Turkish authorities. The Namarch answered that he had no instructions. He then went on board the Turkish frigate, accompanied by two Consuls, and examined the damage done by the shell of the Enossis. At the same time he sent off the Panhellion to the Pireus, and on her arrival the Greek Government at once dispatched the Hellas, with 1300 troops on board. On the arrival of the Greek frigate the commander summoned Hobar Pacha to clear out; and the latter, being also "without instructions," obeyed, and went to sea, but immediately instituted a blockade, not of the port of Syra, but of the Enossis—in other words, he kept

watch and ward to prevent that very slippery customer from escaping to renew her previous career of plying between Greece and Crete with supplies for the insurgents. In that position, we believe affairs still remain.

CHRISTMAS EVE AT TOULON.—DISTRIBUTING FIREWOOD TO THE POOR.

Every year, a few days before Christmas, the naval authorities at the dockyards at Toulon order the preparation of great wooden faggots, each containing about twenty kilogrammes, from the timbers of old and

broken ships, masts, or other material. These are designed as seasonal gifts to the poorer labourers in the different departments of the national ship-building sheds and workshops, including so large a number of individuals that 120,000 kilogrammes of wood are distributed each season. These faggots are piled under the clock in the Place de l'Arsenal by the dockyard labourers themselves, and are so arranged that each division of the workpeople is represented by a separate stack. On Christmas Eve each division is marshalled on the place, under the direction of its foremen, and each man in his turn receives the load apportioned to him. The scene which is represented in our Engraving is busy enough, and not a little exciting and picturesque, especially as there is enough talk and gesture to render this custom quite a lively event. In several quarters



DISTRIBUTION OF FIREWOOD TO THE POOR LABOURERS AT THE ARSENAL, TOULON.

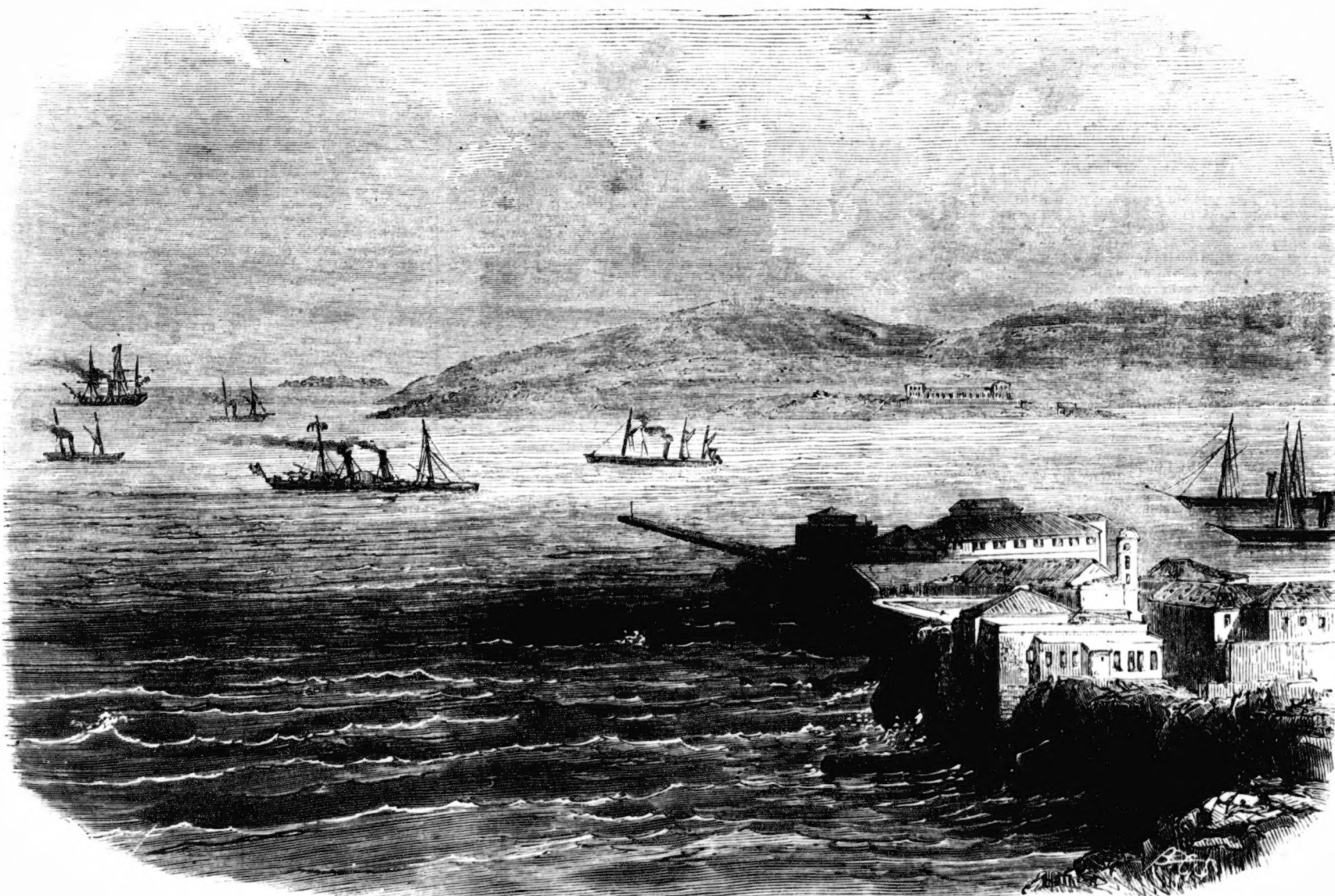
of the town for some hours afterwards the brisk sound of wood-chopping may be heard, where the great faggots are being divided into handy logs and chunks for the Christmas fires.

OUR IRONCLADS.

ACCORDING to a Parliamentary return just issued, it appears that the number of iron-plated ships afloat is thirty-four; there are also ten building. Of four floating batteries, two are not yet completed for sea. Of the number of armour-clad ships afloat fourteen have iron hulls; the following are only partially armour-clad—

viz, the Black Prince, with 28 guns, tonnage 6109, horse-power 1250; Warrior, 32 guns, tonnage 6109, horse-power, 1250; Defence, 16 guns, tonnage 3720, horse-power 600; Resistance, 16 guns, tonnage 3710, horse-power 600; Achilles, 26 guns, tonnage 6121, horse-power 1250; Hector, 18 guns, tonnage 4089, horse-power 800; Valiant, 18 guns, tonnage 4063, horse-power 800; Northumberland, 28 guns, tonnage 6621, horse-power 1350; Bellerophon, 15 guns, tonnage 4270, horse-power 1000; Hercules, 14 guns, tonnage 5234, horse-power 1200; Penelope, 11 guns, tonnage 3096, horse-power 600. Waterwitch, 2 guns; Viper, 2 guns; Monarch, 7 guns. Five of those afloat with iron

hulls are wholly armour-clad—viz, the Minotaur, with 26 guns, tonnage 6621, horse-power 1350; Agincourt, 28 guns, tonnage 6621, horse-power 1350; Prince Albert, 4 guns; Scorpion, 4 guns; Wivern, 4 guns. The Vixen, with two guns, has her hull built of both wood and iron, and is only partially armour-clad. Eight of the ships afloat have wooden hulls, but are wholly armour-clad—viz, the Royal Oak, with 24 guns, tonnage 4056, horse-power 800; Prince Consort, 24 guns, tonnage 4045, horse-power 1000; Caledonia, 24 guns, tonnage 4125, horse-power 1000; Ocean, 24 guns, tonnage 4047, horse-power 1000; Lord Clyde, 24 guns, tonnage 4067, horse-power, 1000; Lord Warden, 18 guns, tonnage 4080, horse-



THE GREEK BLOCKADE-RUNNER ENOSIS RE-ENTERING THE PORT OF SYRA AFTER HER ENCOUNTER WITH THE IZZEDDIN.

power 1000; Favourite, 10 guns, tonnage 2094, horse-power 400; Royal Sovereign, 5 guns, tonnage 3765, horse-power 800. Six of those afloat have wooden hulls, and are only partially armour-clad—viz., the Royal Alfred, with 18 guns, tonnage 4068, horse-power 800; Zealous, 20 guns, tonnage 3716, horse-power 800; Repulse, 12 guns, tonnage 3749, horse-power 800; Pallas, 8 guns, tonnage 2572, horse-power 600; Research, 4 guns; Enterprise, 4 guns. This formidable fleet of iron-clads afloat represents in the aggregate 520 guns. Out of the thirty-four vessels afloat, thirteen are built on Mr. Reed's plan, and five on Captain Coles's turret plan. The first cost of some of the iron vessels now complete, including fittings, but exclusive of incidental and establishment charges, was as follows:—Northumberland, £459,109; Minotaur, £452,827; Agincourt, £446,115; Achilles, £444,590; Warrior, £356,990; Black Prince, £357,993; Bellerophon, £343,976; Prince Albert, £201,613. The cost of some of the wooden vessels was:—Lord Clyde, £273,824; Lord Warden, £316,837; Royal Alfred, £269,370; Ocean, £253,813; Caledonia, £264,658; Prince Consort, £226,995. Of the ten ships building seven have iron hulls, and are only partially armour-clad, viz.:—The Sultan, with 13 guns, tonnage 5226, horse-power 1200; the Captain, 6 guns, tonnage 4272, horse-power 900; the Iron Duke, 14 guns, tonnage 3774, horse-power 800; the Audacious, 14 guns, tonnage 3774, horse-power 800; the Invincible, 14 guns, tonnage 3774, horse-power 800; the Hotspur, 2 guns, tonnage 2637, horse-power 600. The Glutton, with 2 guns, has an iron hull, and is wholly armour-clad. The Swiftsure and the Triumph have their hulls of iron sheathed with wood. They are to carry 14 guns each, with a tonnage for each vessel of 3893; horse-power, 800 each. These ten ships represent in the aggregate 107 guns. Two are to be built on Captain Coles's plan and eight on Mr. Reed's plan. The estimated first cost of the Captain is £335,000, that of the Audacious £222,657, that of the Invincible £221,757, and that of the Vanguard £249,759. The names of the four floating batteries—three of which have iron hulls and are wholly armour-clad—are the Erebus, with 16 guns; the Terror, with 16 guns; and the Thunderbolt, with 16 guns; the Thunder, with 14 guns, has a wooden hull, but is wholly armour-clad. The first cost of these batteries stated:—Erebus, £82,039; Terror, £80,726; Thunderbolt, £80,230; Thunder, £59,776. The above forty-eight ships and batteries represent in the aggregate 689 guns and horse-power of 35,290.

RECENT MUSICAL PERFORMANCES.

How very interesting it would be to our readers if we (or any one else) were to describe for their benefit the quartets played at the last and last but one of Mr. Arthur Chappell's "Monday Popular Concerts." "The classical authors," said Charles Nodder, "ought never to have been translated. Above all, the poets ought not to have been translated, and certainly not into verse." Neither in verse nor in prose ought classical quartets to be described. Or, allowing such description to be absolutely necessary, let it be said, once for all, that the last movement, if marked "presto," is intended to be played very fast; that the last movement but one, with "scherzo" on the face of it, should be of a playful character; that the second movement, inscribed "andante," is, as a matter of course, slow, and sometimes (not equally as a matter of course) expressive; and that the first movement may be described as being whatever the composer has declared it beforehand to be. Occasionally, it is true, a composer will write "sweetly and with much expression" when the melody which he wishes to have played in this agreeable manner is not sweet and is quite incapable of the "expression" he desires it to receive at the hands of the performer. Fancy writing in the stage directions of a drama, "Here the actor will touch the hearts of the audience!" However, if such a direction being given, the actor failed to carry it out, a critic would, at least, by quoting the text, be able to show whether the fault lay with the actor or with the author. This, for a multiplicity of reasons, would be out of the question in regard to music; and musical criticism will long continue to be a mere series of assertions based upon the individual opinions of the asserter. Some musical critics go into unconstructive rhapsodies; others analyse, or, to speak more strictly, decompose—taking a phrase to pieces, as children break up a puzzle; others tell us where the work supposed to be under examination was originally produced; how much the composer received for it from his publishers; the name of the person to whom it is dedicated (with or without anecdotes), followed by satisfactory reasons for its not having been dedicated to some one else. Now and then a biography of the composer is thrown in; but never is, never can be, anything written which will convey to the reader who has not heard a given piece of music any fair idea as to what that music in its essentials really is.

These considerations, however, must not prevent us from recording the fact that the first Monday Popular Concert of the new series was admirably successful, which, as Madame Arabella Goddard was the pianist and Herr Joachim the violinist, is not astonishing. Madame Goddard played Schubert's magnificent sonata in D—a work full of the most varied characters (composer's indications apart), and which, being, above all, marked by the most refined beauty, may perhaps be fittingly described as "poetical." But let those who have not heard this sonata go and hear it for themselves. As for the execution, it was as perfect as we hold the music itself to be. Madame Arabella Goddard plays with precision, vigour, expression ("con molta espressione," even when she is not directed to do so), and, above all, with distinction and with an ineffable grace which never deserts her, and which, perhaps, forms the peculiar charm of her strikingly individual style. Herr Joachim, the greatest of modern violinists, joined Madame Goddard on this occasion in Beethoven's duet-sonata in G major, and led Mozart's quartet in C (with Herr L. Ries, Mr. H. Blagrove, and Signor Piatti as his associates). Herr Joachim was received with unbounded enthusiasm, and, with Madame Arabella Goddard, was twice recalled at the end of the duet. At the second concert Madame Arabella Goddard (being indisposed) was replaced by that able artist and highly-esteemed professor, Herr Paner, who, in the last of Mendelssohn's three posthumous studies, was encored. Herr Joachim led the first of Cherubini's three quartets, and joined Herr Paner and Signor Piatti in Beethoven's trio in B flat.

Mr. John Boosey's always successful ballad concerts have been recommended, and are going on as well as ever. At the first of the new series of four about half the pieces in the programme were encored, and, what is still more remarkable, were so well sung as to be worth redemanding. Madame Lemmens-Sherrington was particularly successful in a new Irish song, by Mr. Molloy, entitled "Thady O'Flynn," which, after hearing it twice, the audience seemed to wish to hear a third time. A new song, by the universally-popular Claribel, sung by Madame Sainton-Dolby, was also highly appreciated and loudly encored.

A new magazine called the *Britannia* (a title which somehow sounds like the name of a tavern) contains an article in which the whole of the musical profession, with two unimportant exceptions, are treated as rogues and vagabonds. The unimportant exceptions are Herr Silas and Herr Schachner, neither of whom will like being coupled with the others. The critics (with the unimportant exception of the *Britannia* critic) are, it seems, no better than the musicians and composers; and the worst of all the critics is the "penman of the *Times*," who is so bad that (according to the *Britannia* critic) his services have been secured by the proprietors of the three most influential journals in London. No such misfortune will ever befall the critic of the *Britannia*, who has only just enough talent to repeat the silly calumnies originally started by a reverend contributor to the *Broadway*—calumnies already exposed, and which demand no further notice.

THE BRONZE STATUE and the granite pedestal erected in the early part of last year in Palace-yard, in honour of the late Sir Robert Peel, have once more been removed from the position they lately occupied inside the entrance opposite Parliament-street.

THE NORWICH MURDER.

THE consistency between the statement recently made by the man Sheward, who now stands self-accused of the murder of his wife, in 1851, with the circumstances connected with this hitherto mysterious crime is so striking, that we believe it will not be uninteresting to present to our readers a record of the incidents associated with the tragic story.

On Saturday, June 21, 1851, a young man named Charles Johnson, the son of a Primitive Methodist clergyman, residing at Trowse, was taking a walk down a lonely avenue which extends from Trowse-road to Lakenham, and was then known, and is probably now known, as "Mrs. Martineau's-lane," when, on reaching a small plantation on the left-hand side, a dog by which he was accompanied ran in among the trees, and shortly after sprang over the hedge by which the plantation was bounded, with something in his mouth, which his master thought was a bone or a piece of carrion. A stranger who was passing by at the time told the dog to drop it, but the animal ran back to his master's residence at Trowse. It was then discovered that the object the dog had found was a human hand. On his return Mr. Johnson related the circumstances under which it had been found, and then took it to the police station, where it was deposited for the time being. A search was immediately instituted by the police, who were assisted by a number of labourers with dogs; and on the morning of Sunday, June 22, a human foot was found by two men named Spruce and Dent, about 200 yards further down the lane than the point at which the incident above related had occurred. One portion of vertebra was also discovered at the same place by Mr. Warner's coachman, and another portion in a sawpit by Simon Finch. On the same morning the pelvis was found by a dog which accompanied Spruce and Dent. A black striped waistcoat, which was concealed in the hedge near which the hand had been found on the previous Sunday, was discovered, and also a quantity of waste cotton, such as is used in cleaning machinery, and a roller, such as is used by weavers. The cotton only was smeared with blood.

On Monday, the 23rd, the search was continued, the police and their assistants, accompanied by dogs, minutely examining the hedges and every portion of the ground in the immediate vicinity of the lane. Every heap of rubbish or manure in which it was probable that any portions of the murdered body—for now there was no doubt that a murder of unusual atrocity had been committed—could be deposited was turned out and examined. Nothing however was discovered on that day.

An examination of the remains already found was then held by the Mayor and the magistrates of Norwich. The hand, which had belonged to the right arm, was firmly closed, the muscles appearing to be contracted, as if the person to whom it belonged had died in intense agony. From the appearance of the skin, it was thought that it had been for some time in water. The toes of the foot were likewise contracted. The foot was small and delicate, and to a casual observer would appear to belong to a girl of fifteen or sixteen years of age. Death could not have occurred more than a fortnight or three weeks previous to the discovery of the remains, as decomposition had not fully commenced. This was proved by the fact that the ligaments of the pelvis were perfectly elastic, which would not have been the case had they been severed for a long period. The aspect of the ribs led to the belief that they had been sawn from the right side of the vertebra with a coarse instrument in a rough and clumsy manner.

On Tuesday, the 24th, the search was resumed with increased anxiety, and the following portions of the body were discovered:—A fibula at a limekiln on the Hellesdon-road (which is about two miles distant from the place where the hand and the foot were found) by W. Noller; a humerus, near Mr. Manning's garden, Lakenham, by Police-Constable Wooler; another fibula in a field near the Hellesdon-road, by Police-Constable Moore; three pieces of flesh at the same place (one of which would probably weigh 1 lb., and the others somewhat less), by one Flaxman; two pieces of flesh in Mr. Reynold's field, near the Hellesdon-road, by William Carter; another piece of flesh at the same place, by Martin Cory; a piece of flesh in a hedge near the windmill, by Robert Self. Pieces of flesh in each of the following places were also found by the persons mentioned below:—Near a Mr. Brown's farm, by Charles Lavison; near Mr. Reynold's mill, without St. Augustine's-gate, by Henry Cubitt; in the hedge near the mill, and in Brown's field, by Charles Davison.

We have specified the names of the persons engaged in the search that the evidence of those who survive may be procured at the inquiry which is being held regarding the confession of the prisoner.

On Wednesday, the 25th, the search was resumed. The river was dragged from Trowse to Lakenham Mills by the police, but nothing was discovered. Another party of police, assisted by a body of labourers, were meanwhile examining those localities in which there was the least probability that any part of the body would be found. During the day the following pieces of human flesh were discovered:—Five pieces in a field a little past Mr. Reynold's mill, by three men, named William Neave, Robert Leach, and Robert Burrow; a tibia in Mr. Shotger's field, by George Chapman; three pieces in a field belonging to Mr. Gowing and adjoining Mr. Reynold's farm, by K. Dewing and M. Bales, and in another field adjacent by C. Johnson. Other portions found that day were a piece of flesh, discovered by John Stone in a field near Mr. Reynold's mill, and another piece in a field belonging to a Mr. Curtis, by Robert Dewing. These pieces of flesh were generally about the size of a man's hand, and had in the greater number of cases been evidently cut off from the surface of the body, consisting as they did for the most part of portions of skin and thin layers of flesh or muscle. To one of the pieces a part of the patella was attached, and the sciatic nerve to another. Notwithstanding that the parts of the body found had been discovered in so many places, some of them miles apart from others, it was conclusively proved that they all belonged to one body, and when certain parts were placed in juxtaposition with others they were found to fit exactly—if we may use such a phrase on such a subject. The supposition that the murderer had endeavoured to conceal the crime by depositing small divisions of the body in various localities was further strengthened by a discovery which was made on Thursday, the 26th. On that day Robert Dewing, on searching near a place called Philadelphia, found a piece of human flesh inside a fence, and Mr. Yarrington, the commissioner of the police, then stated that the place had been closely examined on the previous day, so that the inference may be drawn that the murderer had put this piece of flesh where it was found as late as the night previous to its discovery. On Thursday the search was continued, and a party of police were directed to drag the river from the New Mills to Trowse, while others were appointed to continue the investigation elsewhere. At an examination of the remains by the Mayor and other magistrates, with three medical gentlemen, Mr. Peter Nichols, surgeon, deposed that he had examined the portions of the body found, and that they were the bones and other parts of a woman. There was evidence of youth and health at the time of death. Some portions of the remains appeared to have been immersed in some fluid. The person whose remains he had examined might have been dead a fortnight—perhaps longer. He and his medical friends were of opinion that the age of the deceased was between sixteen and twenty-six years.

Though, as might be expected, great excitement prevailed in the vicinity of Norwich regarding the murder, public attention was withdrawn from its consideration, as far as least as we can judge, until July 22 following, when Sergeant George Quinnear, an officer of the P. division of the metropolitan police, made an application to the Hon. G. C. Norton, at the Lambeth Police Court, on behalf of Mrs. Elizabeth Fancett, the wife of a mechanic residing at 16, Alfred-street, Old Kent-road. He said that, at the beginning of June, a painter named Simon Richard Gouch was employed at the mansion of Baron de Goldsmid, on Somerhill, Tunbridge; and, having represented himself as a single man, which was untrue, had offered marriage to Ann Bailey, a housemaid in the Baron's estab-

lishment. The young woman consented, and left her service on June 6 for London, accompanied by Gouch. On June 9 or 10 the father of the woman Bailey received a letter from Gouch, at his residence at Newcastle-on-Tyne, in which Gouch stated that he was living happily with his wife, at 33, William-street, Hampstead-road. This letter was forwarded to Gouch's wife, who was residing at Walworth. Nothing had been heard of Ann Bailey from that day up to the time of the application. Having ascertained that Gouch's father was a Baptist minister at Norwich, and that Gouch had served his apprenticeship in that city, Quinnear had made inquiries at the Great Eastern Railway terminus, with a view to ascertain if persons answering to the description of Gouch and Bailey had proceeded to Norwich about the time to which he had referred. As it was the Exhibition year he could not get any trace of the parties beyond the facts that on the day he had specified 3s. 6d. had been received for luggage at Norwich; that this would be about the amount the persons in question would pay for the conveyance of their luggage; and that there was among the luggage a red box corresponding in description with one possessed by Ann Bailey. Bailey's sister, on whose behalf he had made the application, was so convinced that the mutilated remains of a woman's body recently discovered in the vicinity of Norwich were those of her sister Ann that she had induced him to communicate with Mr. Yarrington, the commissioner of police at Norwich. That gentleman had stated that, though the most diligent search was made for Gouch and Bailey, no trace of them had been discovered. Bailey was about twenty-six years of age, which would correspond with the age of the woman murdered at Norwich. Mr. Norton said the case was very suspicious, and recommended the publication of the statement of the officer. On July 25, however, Ann Bailey appeared at the police court to contradict the report of her death, and admitted that the statement made by Sergeant Quinnear was substantially correct.

We cannot find, after careful investigation, that any further inquiry was pursued regarding this unusually atrocious crime at the time immediately subsequent to its commission. Certain it is that no inquest was held, an omission of which it is impossible to speak too strongly. The surrender of the man Sheward, who now stands self-accused of the murder, and the circumstances which he alleges induced him to confess his guilt are so recent that it is not necessary for us to say more regarding them than to indicate their occurrence.

It appears from inquiries made that previously to 1838 Sheward resided in London, where he met with his deceased wife, whose maiden name was Martha Francis. She was a native of Wymondham, Norfolk, and was considerably his senior. She appears to have lived with Sheward as his housekeeper at Greenwich, where it is believed they were married, but it is not exactly known in what year. In 1838 Sheward and his wife came to Norwich, and resided for some time in Ber-street, where it is believed he worked as a tailor. He afterwards lived in White Lion-street, where he failed for a considerable sum. He next removed to Upper St. Giles-street, Norwich, and thence to St. Martin's-at-Palace, where, according to his confession, the horrible crime now under investigation was perpetrated. A person who was then a neighbour of Sheward's remembers missing Mrs. Sheward at the time considerable excitement prevailed in Norwich in consequence of the finding of a woman's remains. This woman, although on friendly terms with Mrs. Sheward, appears never to have made inquiries, and never heard what had become of her. The next heard of Sheward was that he resided in King-street, near St. Peter per Mountgate Church, where he carried on business as a pawnbroker, lending money on goods and plate. While living in this neighbourhood it was remarked that he began to drink. On Feb. 13, 1862, Sheward married his present wife, with whom he had previously cohabited, and by whom he had two or three children. The marriage was at the Registrar's office in King-street, Norwich. About four months since, Sheward, who seems not to have been very prosperous in his pawnbroking business, disposed of his stock, principally to Mr. Boston, another pawnbroker, of Orford-hill, Norwich, and removed to the Key and Castle Tavern, at St. Martin-at-Oak, where his family are at present residing. He left home a week or two since, and it was remarked before he left that he was somewhat depressed in spirits. He had stated his intention to go to London, in order to see his sister, and he had fixed the Monday after Christmas for his journey. When the day in question arrived he did not start, on the plea that he did not feel well; but early on the following morning (Tuesday, Dec. 28), after passing a somewhat restless night, he started for the metropolis. Nothing was heard of him by his wife until the morning of Sunday, Jan. 3, when she received a letter from him stating that he was in trouble, the nature of which she would soon learn. The nature of the "trouble" soon reached the poor woman, and she is now placed in a position of great embarrassment, with six children, the eldest fourteen years and the youngest eight months old. Since the disappearance of the first Mrs. Sheward, in 1851, a sum of about £400 has been bequeathed to her, and is now in the hands of Mr. Conn, a solicitor at Wymondham, Norfolk, the birthplace of the deceased woman. Inquiries were made of Sheward as to his first wife when this legacy was left her, and he is said to have replied that he did not know where she was—that he believed she had gone to New Zealand, or Van Diemen's Land, or one of the Australian colonies. Reviewing all the circumstances which have since transpired, it seems strange that suspicions of foul play on the part of Sheward never arose.

It is considered probable that Sheward may endeavour to retract his confession, on the ground that he made it at a time when he was labouring under the influence of monomania. A question he put to a policeman, on his last examination in London—"Are you sure that I said 'wilful murder'?" seems to show that he had begun to doubt the expediency of further criminating himself.

The inquiry into the circumstances connected with the discovery of human remains at Norwich was resumed in that city on Wednesday morning. Sufficient time had not been afforded for the medical examination to be made of the portions of a human body found in 1851, which had been exhumed; and Sheward, who exhibited more composure than he had hitherto done, was, after several witnesses had been called, again remanded.

THE BOARD OF WORKS on Wednesday summoned a scavenger for sweeping mud down the grating of a street into a sewer. The offence is more serious than it seems; the board has to pay thousands a year for clearing the sewers of the mud thus accumulated. The charge, however, could not be substantiated, and the summons was dismissed.

THE IRISH CHURCH.—We learn on excellent authority that the Irish Bishops have been holding a meeting at Dublin to consider what ought to be their course with reference to the proposed disestablishment of the Irish Church. Various proposals were made, grievously indicating the want of wisdom that has left them without a plan or a policy, apparently "slumbering and sleeping," till the enemy was thundering at their doors. It was found impossible, from a want of unanimity, to carry a proposal for confiding the defence of the Irish Church to the two Archbishops and a suffragan, who were to act as delegates in London. But at last it was resolved that there should be a memorial to the Crown, with a view of inducing the Government to assemble the two Houses of Convocation of both provinces, which are, in fact, under the patriarchal jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Armagh.—*Record.*

THE VIADUCT ACROSS THE SOLWAY.—The Solway Junction Railway, which has been for several years in course of construction, is now so near completion that it is expected that next month an engine will be able to run over the entire line from Kirtlebridge to Brayton. The permanent rails between Kirtlebridge and the Solway viaduct are laid, and the station-houses are being erected. The viaduct, which is a fine specimen of engineering, is now finished. Between the English end of the viaduct and the shore an embankment is in course of erection. A line of temporary rails already connects the viaduct with the shore. Some difficulty has been experienced at Bowness Moss. The moss is about two miles across. A considerable portion of it, however, was drained some years ago, and the remainder is now being drained, and it is expected that it soon will be sufficiently consolidated to carry the rails. The river Wampool is crossed on a viaduct of seven bays. The viaduct is similar to the one over the Solway. A bank of 500 yards connects the shore with the viaduct. The remainder of the line is in a forward state.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—W. SPENCE, junior, Kentish Town, clerk.
BANKRUPT.—F. ANGERSTEIN, Lombard-street, merchant.
BANKRUPT.—H. HEMMINGS, T. CONNELL, and J. H. BELL, Bourne-mouth, grocer.—A. J. HULLSOS, Brighton.—J. LONG, Gray's-lane-road, grocer.—J. HALLES, Hampstead-road, grocer/grocer.—P. BRANN-N, Isle of Wight, architect.—H. W. STICK, 43, Yarmouth, fish merchant.—J. BUGHER, Battersea Park, butcher.—G. GILL, Kentish Town, grocer.—J. MOSS, Sturston-road, carriage-dealer.—J. W. JAFFRAY, Kippis-street, Russell-square, schoolmaster.—F. BOWER, Sittingbourne, licensed victualler.—W. BILLET, sen., and W. J. BILLET, jun., 10, St. James's-street, London, W., grocer.—J. NEWBURY, papermaker.—T. JONES, Egham.—W. KENDRICK, minister, gunnaker.—F. D. FLETCHER, Wimbledon, butcher.—J. J. MARSHALL, Holloway.—W. NOBBS, Downton, grocer.—H. P. STUBBING, Colchester, commission agent.—J. GRAY, Ilford.—J. KEELER, Isle of Wight, grocer.—J. M. MORTON, station, conditior.—G. A. STRADLING, Bethnal-green, tin-plate worker.—G. H. BROCKBANK, Camden Town, pianoforte-maker. W. ABBOTT Notting-hill, cheese-monger.—W. P. SCOTT, Poplar, and J. T. TAYLOR, 10, St. James's-street, London, W., grocer.—W. WHELDON, jun., Birmingham, button-maker.—C. T. CHAMAS, BUSSELL, Birmingham, licensed victualler.—B. J. FARLIS, Stafford, supervisor of inland revenue.—T. SCHOFIELD, Halifax, grocer.—J. W. HARRIS, Nunnington, innkeeper.—W. H. DOBSON, Leeds, woollen-draper.—J. DEES and J. M. MARTIN, Leeds, engineers.—C. WETHERELL, Lambourne, hvs.-trainer.—J. G. MARTIN, Liverpool, builder.—J. TRAVIS, Manchester, commission agent.—R. EIKE, Manchester, tailor.—H. NOBLE, Dea, cotton contractor.—J. W. HARRIS, 10, St. James's-street, London, W., grocer.—J. COOK, Sheffield, grocer.—S. JOHNSON, jun., Birslam, potter.—J. COOK, Sheffield, grocer.—L. HUNT, Old-mole, shoemaker.—E. EVANS, Dawley, collar.—L. BOWEN, Blamavon, tailor.—R. RICHARDS, Kinner, grocer.—J. W. HARRIS, 10, St. James's-street, London, W., grocer, tenderer.—L. WRIGHT, Newport, shroepskin-maker, factor.—E. M. SYKES, Chesham, teacher of music.—J. B. AINSWORTH, Higher Thrammer.—T. SPICKENELL, Christchurch, baker.—H. B. GROCCET, A. EDWARDS, Stainland, confectioner.—B. GROCCET, A. EDWARDS, Stainland, confectioner.—J. THOMPSON, Birkenhead, pork butcher.—W. HAMMING, Aston, juxta-Birmingham, baker.—A. A. WOODS, Westfield, labourer.—J. REYNOLDS, Birmlna-hm, tail cleaver.—W. NAYLOR, Halifax, ironmonger.—J. W. HARRIS, 10, St. James's-street, London, W., grocer.—W. HOLLINGSWORTH, Sutton-on-Trent, sheep-skin dealer.—J. ALMONDROD, Great Horton, berrm-jer.—J. RAND, jun., Malden, refreshment-house keeper.—E. KNIGHT, Southampton, saddler.—J. W. HARRIS, 10, St. James's-street, London, W., grocer.—W. HIND, Rampton, farmer.—P. E. HARRIS, Decoy-port, daylman.—M. SKRIVANT, Wigan, green grocer.—J. VANKES, Birmingham, beer-retailer.—W. AINSWELL, Wilmston,

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